### FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

**Photograph** 



Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

Taunton

Town/City: Taunton

**Place** (neighborhood or village): Downtown

Taunton/Taunton Green

Name of Area: Hodges Avenue Area

**Present Use:** Residential, Industrial

**Construction Dates or Period:** 1860 - 1930

**Overall Condition:** Good

Major Intrusions and Alterations: None

Acreage: Approx. 22

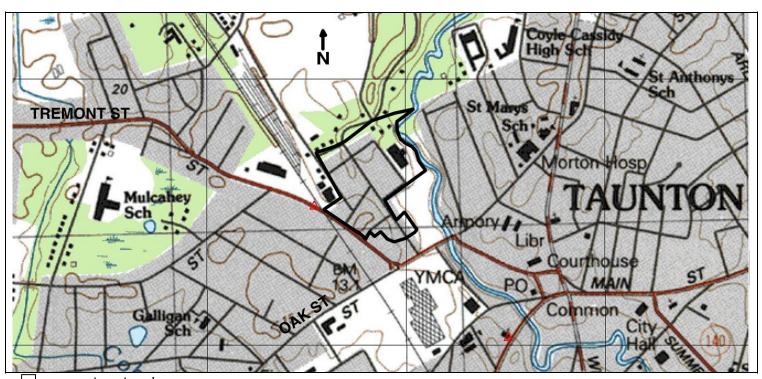
**Recorded by:** Q. Stuart, K. Miller, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012

Revised April, 2013

### Locus Map



see continuation sheet

**TAUNTON** 

HODGES AVENUE AREA

Massachusetts Historical Commission	
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts	02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.
	See data sheet

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.	
If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.	

#### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Hodges Avenue Area is an irregularly shaped neighborhood located on the northeast side of the MBTA right-of-way near Tremont Street. It is primarily multi-family residential housing centered along Hodges Avenue, demarcated by Morton Street to the north, Chandler Street to the east, and Tremont Street to the southwest. The area is comprised of 72 properties sited close to the street on lots relatively equal in size with scattered, mature vegetation between each property.

The buildings within the Hodges Avenue Area represent vernacular interpretations of popular domestic styles from the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century including Italianate, Queen Anne, Second Empire and Colonial Revival, as seen in varying degrees of ornamentation at <u>6 Morton Street and 26 Hodges Avenue</u>. Most were constructed as two- to two-and-one-half-story multi-family houses, primarily oriented with the gable end to the street for working class families (<u>9-15 Hodges Avenue</u>). A few of the houses in the area, such as <u>6 Morton Street</u> (ca. 1890) and <u>19 Dana Street</u> (ca. 1900), were originally constructed at a smaller scale as one-and-one-half-story, single-family houses, but have since been converted into multi-family residences. The most prominent residence in the Hodges Avenue Area is at <u>43 Chandler Street</u>. This Italianate-style house was constructed for George F. Pratt, a Bristol County treasurer, ca. 1880 with an Italianate-style, one-and-one-half-story carriage house at the rear of the property. Most of the Pratt House's architectural details remain with few modern replacement materials.

Although the area was predominately residential, some industrial and commercial properties were located on Chandler Avenue. The two-story, Italianate-style, brick industrial loft at <u>33 Chandler Street</u> was constructed for the Canoe River Mill in 1875 for the production of cotton textiles. The mill complex was expanded throughout the twentieth-century by its second occupants, the Diamond Textile Mill, but the main loft remains relatively intact. An ice plant was constructed at <u>12 Chandler Street</u>, directly opposite the Canoe River Mill Complex, in the early twentieth century. The one-story, brick ice factory building with a wood-frame monitor was converted to apartments in the late twentieth century.

Some mid- to late-twentieth century infill has also occurred, but the area still retains its original streetscape and setting. Over time, some houses have been modified to meet current needs primarily with the replacement of exterior materials and windows; however most structures retain their original massing and form.

#### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The <u>Hodges Avenue Area</u> was a fairly remote area in Taunton until the mid- to late-nineteenth century. It was farmland, primarily owned by William Hodges in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. Hodges was a descendant of one of Taunton's "twelve-shilling men," also named William Hodges, who came to the settlement after the original forty-six families and paid twelve shillings into a common fund for the right to share in any subsequent land divisions. The younger Hodges owned the property along the north side of Tremont Street and most likely constructed the house at <u>23</u> <u>Tremont Street</u> ca. 1830. Hodges' son William C. Hodges inherited the property from his father in the 1850s. William C.'s sister, Mrs. Mary C. Hodges-Dean, had acquired the property from her brother by 1871. Mary had married Robert S. Dean in 1832 and lived at his estate 51 Tremont Street (now demolished), but she continued to retain her own significant amount of real estate. The couple divorce in 1874 and she moved back to her property at 23 Tremont Street where she ran a boarding house (Hanna 2007; Dunbar 1836; Walling 1858; Beers 1871; Sampson 1874).

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At approximately the same time Mrs. Dean acquired the property along Tremont Street, Hodges and Chandler avenues and Norton (now Morton) and Dana streets were laid out and Granite Street was extended past Tremont Street, most likely by the Hodges family. Housing lots were also laid out and by 1871 five residences were constructed; one has since been demolished. One of these buildings, at 12 Morton Street, was constructed by Miss Rebekah Ashley for use as a boarding house ca. 1870. E.C. Strange also built several houses along Chandler Avenue and Morton in the 1870s and 1880s (47 Chandler Avenue and 10 Morton Street), presumably to house employees of his nearby Strange Cylinder Saw Manufacturing Company (not extant). Mrs. Mary C. Dean constructed two additional tenements on her property by 1886 (4 Granite Street and 3 Columbus Avenue). By 1895, Mrs. Dean had divided the remainder of her property and sold it for residential development (Beers 1871; Walker 1886; Everts and Richards 1895).

Most of the housing in the area is typical Taunton worker housing constructed in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. However, unlike many other areas of Taunton, this neighborhood did not appear to develop around or by a single mill or company. The area surrounding the neighborhood was heavily built up with mills and factories, including the White Warner and Co. Stove Foundry between Dana Street and the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad right-of-way; the Dean Cotton & Machine Co. Works along the Mill Rive off Washington Street; and the William Mason & Co. Machine Works at Westminster and Washington streets. The majority of these industrial complexes are not extant. Within the Hodges Avenue Area were several smaller manufacturers including the Canoe River Mill at 33 Chandler Street who produced cotton textiles; the P.P. Case Co. at 11 Granite Street manufacturer of top roll covers used in the textile industry; and an ice plant at 12 Chandler Street. The third County Jail was constructed at the corner of Chandler and Hodges avenues, across from Columbus Avenue, in 1873. The jail was demolished and replaced by a Taunton Community Housing complex in the 1960s. A large addition was added to the south end of the Canoe River Mill loft building at 33 Chandler Street in the mid- to late twentieth century. Residential construction within the area increased in the early twentieth century as a reaction to the success of the surrounding industries; however many were modified throughout the twentieth century with replacement windows and exterior materials.

Due to the loss and alteration of manufacturing complexes, and the lack of cohesion derived from identifiable significant associations to Taunton's history, the <u>Hodges Avenue Area</u> is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Sanborn 1898; Everts and Richards 1895; Hanna 2007).

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Area Letter	Form Nos.
	See data sheet

## AREA DATA SHEET

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	4 Chandler Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate	7	С
	Residence	6 Chandler Avenue	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival – altered	7	NC
	Ice Plant	12 Chandler Avenue	ca. 1910	Italianate	7, 15	С
	Residence	30 Chandler Avenue	ca. 1900	Italianate		С
	Canoe River Mill – Diamond Textile Mills, Inc.	33 Chandler Street	ca. 1880; ca. 1990 addition	Italianate/Loft	4, 5	С
	Pratt, George F. House	43 Chandler Street	ca. 1880	Italianate	3	С
	Pratt, George F. Carriage House	43 Chandler Street	ca. 1880	Italianate	3	С
	Strange, E.C. House	47 Chandler Street	ca. 1870	Vernacular		С
	Residence	3 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1870	Italianate		С
	Residence	4 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1890	Queen Anne – altered	14	С
	Residence	6 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate	14	С
	Residence	7 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne – altered		С
	Residence	8 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne - altered	14	С
	Residence	9 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	9 Dana Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular	12	С
	Residence	11 Dana Street	ca. 1990	Colonial Revival/Cape		NC
	Residence	19 Dana Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
	Residence	3 Granite Street	ca. 1890	Italianate – altered		С
	Dean, Mrs. Mary Tenement	4 Granite Street	ca. 1880	Italianate		С
	Residence	5 Granite Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С

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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	10 Granite Street	ca. 1890	Italianate – altered		С
	Case, Pardon P. Residence and Factory	11 Granite Street	ca. 1880	Italianate – altered		С
	Residence	13 Granite Street	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С
	Dean, Mrs. Mary Tenement	14 Granite Street	ca. 1880	Italianate		С
	Residence	9 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate	1	С
	Residence	10 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate – altered		С
	Residence	11 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate	1	С
	Residence	12 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Colonial Revival		С
	Residence	13 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate	1	С
	Residence	14 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	15 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Vernacular	1	С
	Holmes, C. R. House	16 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1880	Italianate – altered		С
	Paul, J. House	17 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1870	Second Empire	1	С
	Residence	18 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1895	Italianate		С
	Eddy House	19 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1870	Italianate – altered		С
	Residence	20 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1895	Italianate		С
	Residence	26 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	2	С
	Residence	30 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	8	С
	Residence	32 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	8	С
	Residence	33 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	34 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate	8	С

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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	35 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate – altered		С
	Residence	36 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1880	Italianate	8	С
	Residence	37 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	39 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	40 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	41 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival		С
	Residence	43 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	44 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	45 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	46 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	47 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	48 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	50 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	51 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1960	Ranch		NC
	Residence	52 Hodges Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	2 Morton Street	ca. 1880	Italianate	11	С
	Residence	4 Morton Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	5 Morton Street	ca. 1920	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	6 Morton Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	9 Morton Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Strange, E.C. Tenement	10 Morton Street	ca. 1880	Vernacular	10	С

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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Ashley, Miss Rebekah	12 Morton	ca. 1870	Italianate - Queen Anne	10	С
	Boarding House	Street	ca. 1070	alterations	10	
	Residence	16 Morton	ca. 1910	Ougan Anna	9	С
	Residence	Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne	9	
	Residence	18 Morton	Morton 1050	Ranch	0	NC
	Residence	Street	ca. 1950	Kanch	9	NC
	Residence	19 Morton	ca. 1910	Ougan Anna		С
	Residence	Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		
	Residence	21 Morton	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		
	Garrish, Charles H. House	22 Morton	ca. 1880	Italianate – altered	9	С
	Garrish, Charles H. House	Street	ca. 1000			
	Residence	23 Morton	an 1010	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	Street	ca. 1910			
	Residence	21 Tremont	an 1000	Colonial Revival/	13	С
	Residence	Street	ca. 1900	Duplex	13	
	Hodges, W.C. – Dean, M.C.	23 Tremont	1920	Federal – altered	12	C
	House	Street	ca. 1830	rederal – altered	13	С
	Residence	27 Tremont	nt 1000 L. I	Italianate		С
	Residence	Street	ca. 1890	папапаце		

C Contributing property to the district NC Non-contributing property to the district

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## **KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS**



Base map acquired from www.google.com.

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2. 26 Hodges Avenue, at corner of Columbus Avenue, view looking west.



3. 43 Chandler Avenue, view looking north.

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4. 33 Chandler Avenue, view looking east.



5. 33 Chandler Street, view looking north.

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6. Hodges Avenue, view looking northwest.



7. Chandler Avenue, view looking northeast.

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8. Hodges Avenue at Granite Street, view looking south.



9. Morton Avenue, view looking northeast.

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10. Morton Street, view looking west.



11. 2 Morton Street, view looking north.

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12. Dana Street, view looking north.



13. Tremont Street, view looking southeast.

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14. Columbus Street, view looking east.



15. 12 Chandler Street, view looking west.

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16. Granite Street, view looking northeast.



17. View looking northeast toward Granite Street across Tremont Street.

## APPENDIX E-1

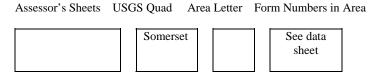
Areas (alphabetical by community)

## FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

**Photograph** 





**Town/City:** Berkley

**Place** (neighborhood or village): Myricks, Grove, and Mill

Streets

Name of Area: Myricks Street Area

**Present Use:** Residential

**Construction Dates or Period:** Mid-19th to Early-20<sup>th</sup> C.

**Overall Condition:** Good

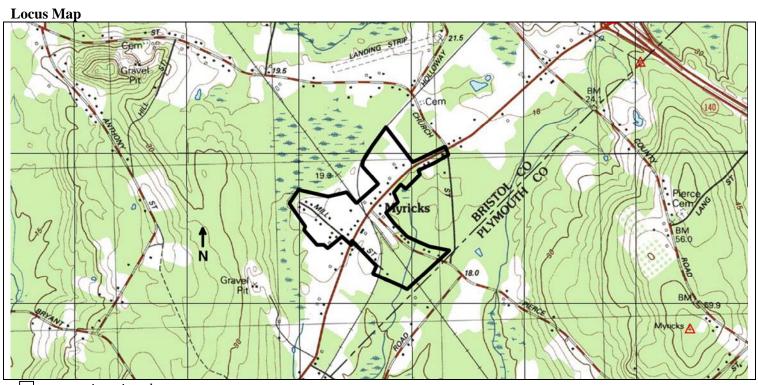
Major Intrusions and Alterations: None

Acreage: 110

**Recorded by:** K. Miller, Q. Stuart, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012



see continuation sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Myricks Street Area is a 110-acre, rural residential area, with one church and schoolhouse located at near the town line with Lakeville. The primary corridor runs north-south along a small section of Myricks Street between Church Street (north) and Mill Street (south). It encompasses Grove Street, which extends east from the center of the district. The New Bedford Main Line and Fall River Secondary right-of-ways intersection bisects the area just south of Grove Street at Myricks Junction. The district includes approximately 49 properties, of which 34 contribute to its architectural significance. Contributing properties consist primarily of modest, one to one-and-one-half-story, gabled residences constructed between the mid-nineteenth century and early twentieth century in the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Colonial Revival styles.

Most of the residences constructed in the town of Berkley that date to the mid-nineteenth century are either center- or side-hall Greek Revival/Italianate style buildings with end chimneys. Myricks is the only area in town with examples of fully developed, Greek Revival style properties. Approximately 30% of the contributing properties in the Myricks Street Area retain elements of the Greek Revival style. The best-preserved example is at 12 Grove Street, constructed ca. 1860. Other well-preserved examples include 60 Myricks Street and the Myricks Methodist Church at 93 Myricks Street. Slightly modified examples include 10 and 14 Grove Street, 16 and 17 Mill Street, 62 Myricks Street (MHC 1981).

In Berkley, the majority of residential properties dating to the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century are one-and-onehalf to two-story buildings with Queen Anne style detailing. One property in Myricks serves as a representative example of this style, the residence at 82 Myricks Street, constructed ca. 1880. The area also contains one well-preserved example of a Colonial Revival style house at 12 Mill Street, and Myricks School at 80 Myricks Street, both constructed ca. 1900.

### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Originally part of Taunton, the Myricks Street Area was part of a village developed in the mid-nineteenth century called Myricks Station, which consisted of a single thoroughfare, Myricks Street. With the introduction of the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad, between 1839 and 1940 Myrick's Station grew as a railroad transshipment center for agricultural goods produced in the region. A second line was constructed by the Fall River Railroad between 1844 and 1846 in the area, which was also known as Myricks Depot, and Myricks Junction. Although the village was well-known for its associations with the railroad, it was surpassed as a major railroad junction by commercial and industrial hubs in Taunton and Middleborough. While overshadowed, Myricks Station continued to be considered a locally important community center. It hosted the Bristol County Central Cattle Show and Fair from 1858 to 1876 and was the location of two institutions, the Myricks Academy (original building no longer extant), a private preparatory school founded in 1853, and the Greek Revival style, United Methodist Church on the corner of Church and Myricks Streets (Dunbar 1836; Hutt 1924).

Between 1852 and 1858, Myricks Station expanded with the development of Grove Street, and a small section of what would later become Mill Street. In 1879, Myricks Station was annexed to the town of Berkley, and by 1895, the growing village of Myricks Station became known as the "Myricks" and also "Myricksville." During the late nineteenth century, the area also had a general store, wagon shop, blacksmith shop, railroad station, post office, and village school (formerly the private Myricks Academy). A sawmill, box factory, and feed mill were located on the village outskirts. By 1871, a

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small textile mill (no longer extant) was constructed an in area between what is now <u>6</u> and <u>12 Mill Street</u>. Myricks suffered a devastating fire in 1904, which destroyed the Myricks Academy building and a number of residences in the village. Soon after Myricks lost the school (around 1910), and in its place, the town constructed a second Neoclassical style <u>Myricks School</u> building with a pedimented gable front and belfry (Hutt 1924; Fall River News 1899; Everts & Richards 1895; Walling 1852; 1858).

Today, the Myricks Street Area remains as a small, residential area with the <u>Myricks School</u> (now American Legion Post 121) and the <u>United Methodist Church</u> still in use (Terry 1997).

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## AREA DATA SHEET

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Commercial Building	3 Grove Street	ca. 1992	Vernacular		NC
	Residence	4 Grove Street	ca. 2002	Raised Ranch		NC
	Commercial Building	6 Grove Street	ca. 1956	Vernacular		NC
	Residence	8 Grove Street	ca. 1900	Gothic Revival		С
	Gas Storage Building	9 Grove Street	ca. 2000	Vernacular		NC
	Residence	10 Grove Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival		С
	Residence	12 Grove Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	2	С
	Residence	14 Grove Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	2	С
	Residence	16 Grove Street	ca. 1983	Vernacular		NC
	Commercial Complex	19 Grove Street	ca. 1986- 2003	Vernacular		NC
	Residence	20 Grove Street	ca. 1880	Vernacular		С
	Residence	21 Grove Street	ca. 1990	Ranch		NC
	Residence	22 Grove Street	ca. 1830	Vernacular		С
	Residence	24 Grove Street	ca. 1860	Vernacular		С
	Residence	1 Mill Street	ca. 1920; ca. 1980 alterations	Vernacular (altered)		С
	Residence	3 Mill Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
	Residence	4 Mill Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
	Residence	6 Mill Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
	Residence	9 Mill Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
	Residence	11 Mill Street	ca. 1990	Saltbox		NC

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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	12 Mill Street	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	5	С
	Residence	15 Mill Street	ca. 1930	Vernacular		С
	Residence	16 Mill Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival		С
	Residence	17 Mill Street	ca. 1855	Greek Revival		С
	Residence	22 Mill Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
	Residence	28 Mill Street	ca. 1940	Vernacular		С
	Residence	59 Myricks Street	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С
	Residence	60 Myricks Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival		С
	Residence	61 Myricks Street	ca. 1929	Vernacular		С
	Residence	62 Myricks Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival		С
	Warehouse	63 Myricks Street	ca. 1972- 1997	Vernacular		NC
	Residence	64 Myricks Street	ca. 1850	Vernacular		NC
	Residence	66 Myricks Street	ca.1940	Vernacular		С
	Residence	67 Myricks Street	ca. 1986	Reverse Salt Box		NC
	Residence	68 Myricks Street	ca. 1775	Federal		С
	Residence	70 Myricks Street	ca.1900	Bungalow		С
	Residence	71 Myricks Street	ca. 1940	Ranch		NC
	Residence	72 Myricks Street	ca. 1780	Federal		С
	Residence	74 Myricks Street	ca. 1955	Ranch		NC
	Residence	75 Myricks Street	ca. 1840	Federal		С
	Residence	76 Myricks Street	ca. 1800	Cape Cod		С
	Myricks School	80 Myricks Street	ca. 1900	Neoclassical	3	С

**BERKLEY** 

MYRICKS STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.	
	See data sheet	

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	82 Myricks Street	ca. 1880	Queen Anne	6	С
	Residence	87 Myricks Street	ca. 1880	Vernacular	1	С
	Myricks Methodist Church Parsonage	89 Myricks Street	ca. 1830	Greek Revival	1	С
	Myricks Methodist Church	93 Myricks Street	ca. 1838	Greek Revival	1,4	С

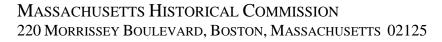
C Contributing property to the district NC Non-contributing property to the district

There are no properties previously listed in MACRIS or shown on the MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta, http://maps.mhc-macris.net.

MYRICKS STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet





12 Mill Street, view looking northeast.

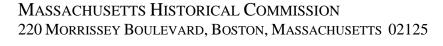


Myricks School (ca. 1900), 80 Myricks Street, view looking northwest.

MYRICKS STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet





82 Myricks Street, view looking north.



Cover: Streetscape showing (l-r) United Methodist Church, 89 Myricks Street, and 87 Myricks Street, view looking east.

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MYRICKS STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125



Myricks United Methodist Church (ca. 1839), 93 Myricks Street, view looking southwest.

**BERKLEY** 

MYRICKS STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.	
	See data sheet	

[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]

### National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:
☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible <b>only</b> in a historic district
☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district
Criteria: A B C D
Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by <u>Kathleen M. Miller</u>, and <u>Virginia H. Adams</u>, <u>PAL</u>, <u>Pawtucket</u>, <u>RI</u>, <u>December 2012</u> *The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here*.

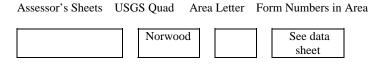
The Myricks Street Area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level in the areas of Community Development and Architecture for its role as an important rail junction village in town during the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and for its representation of residential architecture from that period. The area particularly contains several well-preserved examples of Greek Revival style buildings at 12 Grove Street, constructed ca. 1860) and the Myricks Methodist Church (ca. 1839) as well as excellent examples of the Colonial Revival (12 Mill Street, constructed ca. 1900) and Queen Anne (82 Myricks Street, constructed ca. 1880) style of architecture.

## FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

**Photograph** 





Town/City: Canton

Place (neighborhood or village): Canton Center

Name of Area: Washington Street Area

**Present Use:** Institutional and Residential

**Construction Dates or Period:** mid 19<sup>th</sup> century – early-

20<sup>th</sup> century

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** None

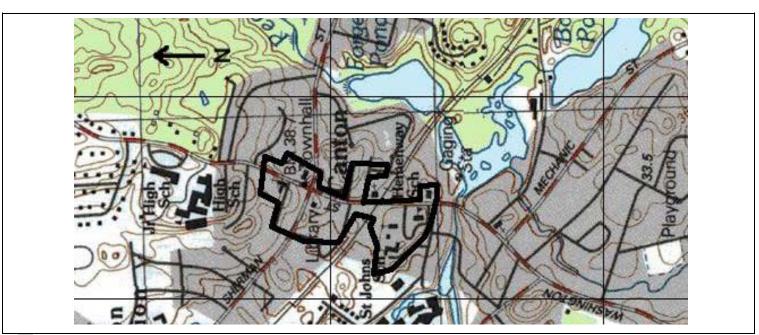
**Acreage:** Approx. 30 acres

**Recorded by:** Q. Stuart, K. Miller, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (month/year): December 2012

## **Locus Map**



see continuation sheet

CANTON

WASHINGTON STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.
	See data sheet

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

#### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Washington Street Area encompasses the Canton Center Area (CAN.L) that was determined eligible for National Register listing as a historic district by MHC in 1991. The Washington Street Area is a linear area roughly 0.3 miles long stretching along Washington Street between Chapel Street on the north and Revere Street on the south. The MBTA Stoughton Line right-of-way (former New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad) runs east-west through the southern end of the area, north of Revere Street. Within the area, the west side of Washington Street is lined with a mix of 12 residential and institutional structures, including a Catholic parochial school complex, former high school, library, and former church. The east side of Washington Street, including Savin Hill and Centre streets, has 18 residential and institutional structures, including a post office and town offices. Most of the area's approximately 55 historic resources date from the mid-eighteenth to mid-twentieth century.

The residential architecture in the area is a combination of vernacular worker housing, primarily concentrated along Centre and Savin Hill streets, and higher style along Washington Street. The residences were built in a variety of styles including Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Stick, and Colonial Revival (CAN.165, CAN.166, CAN.167, CAN.168, and CAN.234). The majority of the housing is comprised of simple side-hall plan cottages with varied degrees of Greek Revival, Italianate, or Queen Anne ornament constructed in the mid- to late-nineteenth century (CAN.232, CAN.233, CAN.301, CAN.311, CAN.312, CAN.313, CAN.317). Most of the houses are of wood frame construction and while many have been altered; most retain their original massing and form, and many have intact original materials.

The civic and institutional architecture anchors both ends of the area. Most buildings were constructed in the early twentieth century. However, the Canton Town Hall, or Memorial Hall (CAN.103; MHC DOE 1997), was constructed in 1878 by Stephen C. Earle of Worcester, MA and John M. Higgins on the northeast corner of Washington and Sherman streets at the north end of the district. The Canton Public Library (CAN.78; MHC DOE 2001) is located on the southwest corner of Washington and Sherman streets. This Classical Revival style building was designed by Winslow and Bigelow, a Boston architectural firm, and constructed by L.P. Soule and Sons in 1901. North of the library is a Classical Revival style, Telephone Exchange building constructed between 1937. At the southern end of the district, on the northwest corner of Washington and Revere streets, is the Canton High School, or Hemenway School (CAN.77). The Classical Revival school was originally two stories tall, five bays wide by three bays deep and was converted into elderly housing in 1983. Directly across from the high school, on the east side of Washington Street, is the Canton Main Branch of the U.S. Post Office (CAN.106) constructed in 1935. Originally a one-story, five-bay-by-four-bay, Classical Revival style building with a rear ell, the building was enlarged by an addition built ca. 1960 on the east (rear) elevation. The area also includes two religiously affiliated properties. Located at the north end of the district, on the corner of Chapel and Washington streets. the late-Gothic Revival style Trinity Episcopal Church at 824 Washington Street (CAN.86) was originally constructed in 1897 a and converted into Schlossberg and Sons Funeral Chapel in 1970. The Saint John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church Complex at 700 Washington Street includes the historic Rectory (CAN.231) a two-story, four-bay-by-three-bay, Colonial Revival style residence constructed in 1889, a parochial elementary school (1956, altered), and church (1963).

#### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Washington Street Area was originally part of the area known as Canton Village in the late eighteenth century. Canton Village, later known as South Canton, was linked to the original Canton Center located to the north-

CANTON

WASHINGTON STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.
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south route of Washington Street. While the original Canton Center remained the civic and residential hub, South Canton developed into the commercial core of town by the early nineteenth century. South Canton's industrial dominance also expanded during this period with the establishment of iron foundries and a rolling mill, located just south of the Canton Center Area's southern boundary. By the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Canton Village/South Canton had surpassed the original Canton Center as the commercial and institutional center and remains so to the present as Canton Center.

Washington Street was originally a native trail adapted by the colonial settlers in the mid- to late seventeenth century. Washington Street was laid out as the north-south route connecting the Blue Hill Summit settlement in the north end of Canton with the villages to the south, primarily Ponkapoag Plantation, Packeen Plain (the original Canton Center), and later South Canton. Several taverns and small mills were established along Washington Street in the early eighteenth century, which crossed over the east branch of the Neponset River near present-day Revere Street. The road network was expanded in the late eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries linking Washington Street with other road networks like Turnpike Street (Route 138) via cross roads like Bolivar Street (MHC 1979:3-4).

Residential development in and around the Canton Center Area grew with the expansion of industry. Located just south of the district's southern boundary was the Kinsley Iron and Machine Company (not extant) established in the late nineteenth century. The Revere Copper Works, later the Plymouth Rubber Company, located west of Washington Street on Revere Street and out of the area's boundary, began operation in the early-nineteenth century by Paul Revere (Krim 1999). In reaction to the establishment of these larger industrial complexes, the working class and immigrant populations grew in South Canton throughout the rest of the nineteenth and into the early twentieth century. The worker housing developed during that time was dominated by vernacular, side-hall plan cottages with Greek Revival, Italianate, and Second Empire details like the residences found on Savin Hill, Centre, and Traverse streets and Ames Avenue. Several houses were built along the spur of the Stoughton Branch Railroad near present-day Ames Street. These houses are primarily vernacular with some Colonial Revival detailing like 23-25 Ames Avenue and the Charles Grimes House at 36 Ames Avenue (CAN.312). Several mill owners and professionals constructed houses along Washington Street north of the Revere Works as well. Many of these houses, such as the Judge Thomas E. Grover House at 776 Washington Street (CAN.168) and Carriage House (CAN.169) constructed in the Stick Style ca. 1880, were converted to mixed-use professional offices and residences in the twentieth century. A prominent citizen in the area was Lyman Kinsley, third generation owner of the Kinsley Iron and Machine Company, who owned large amounts of residential and commercial property in South Canton along Washington Street in the mid- and late nineteenth century (Walling 1855). Oliver Ames of nearby Easton and his heirs succeeded Kinsley as president of the company in 1859 until its close in 1909. Members of the Ames family also owned several properties along Washington Street, including a few of the properties possessed earlier by Kinsley (Sherman 1876).

Commercial development in South Canton also expanded through the nineteenth century; however it emerged primarily along Washington Street south of the Neponset River, not within the boundary of the Canton Center Area. In 1855 the Canton Center Area included the Neponset Bank and a single store near the South Canton Railroad Station (Walling 1855). By 1896 commercial ventures in the area expanded to include several grocers and markets, a plumbing supply store, the Wellington Hotel, and a bakery (Sanborn 1896) in a block known as Washington Square. Washington Square was demolished ca. 1995 and replaced with a multiple-unit condominium complex and the original, wood-frame bank building was replaced by a concrete block building in the twentieth century.

Unlike the commercial area south of the Neponset River, the portion of Washington Street at Canton Center between Chapel Street and Revere Street contained a high concentration of institutional buildings. The earliest is the <u>Canton Town Hall</u>, or <u>Memorial Hall</u>, at 801 Washington Street (CAN.103; MHC DOE 1997). The Gothic Revival style hall was designed by Stephen Carpenter Earle of Worcester and constructed in 1878 as a memorial to the soldiers who died in the Civil War Casualties from Canton. Earle was most known for the design of churches and other civic buildings throughout

CANTON

WASHINGTON STREET AREA

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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

ea Letter	Form Nos.
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New England, but this is possibly the only town hall he designed (Withey 1970; Bergen 1997). Just south of the town hall is the Classical Revival Canton Public Library at 786 Washington Street (CAN.78; MHC DOE 2001) designed by Boston architectural firm Winslow and Bigelow and constructed in 1901 by L.P. Soule and Son of Boston. The structure and property was donated to the town by philanthropist Augustus Hemenway. In response to the rise of the population of Canton in the early twentieth century, the construction of a new high school building was proposed. The site of the former estate of Frank M. Ames at the intersection of Revere and Washington Streets was selected and, with the assistance of a large contribution from Augustus Hemenway, the Hemenway School, or Canton High School (CAN.77) designed in the Classical Revival style by Thomas M. James Company of Boston was opened in 1911 (Healey 2012). The school now serves as an elderly housing complex with a large addition on the west (rear) elevation. The Main Canton Branch of the U.S. Post Office (CAN.106) was built across from the high school in 1935. The building's construction was overseen and administered by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). During that time Louis A. Simon was serving as the Supervising Architect in the U.S. Department of the Treasury and directed the construction of many civic buildings, including the Canton Post Office, for the WPA. Concurrently, the telephone was beginning to gain popularity and in 1937 the first dedicated Telephone Exchange building in Canton was constructed at the northwest corner of Washington and Sherman Streets. This Classical Revival style building now serves as a doctor's office.

In 1861, the Saint John the Evangelist Catholic parish was established in Canton by Father John Flatley. There had been a small Catholic population in Canton since the early nineteenth century; however, with the influx of Irish immigrants to work in the multiple industries thriving in the area, a larger permanent structure was needed for services. In 1862, the Catholic diocese purchased the estate of Frank M. Ames at and built the Saint John the Evangelist Church in 1867 (not extant) and the Rectory (CAN.231) in 1889 (Canton 1997). The former Trinity Episcopal Church (CAN.86) constructed in 1897. The design of the rubble-stone, late-Gothic Revival church is attributed to Reverend Hermon Gaylord Wood, a missionary of the Diocese of Massachusetts who was responsible for the construction of five small fieldstone churches across eastern Massachusetts. The congregation moved to a new building by 1970 and the Schlossberg and Son funeral home now utilizes the building as funeral chapel (Viens 1993).

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CANTON

WASHINGTON STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet

1896 <i>Maj</i>	of Canton,	Massachusetts.	On file,	Massachusetts	State	Library.	Boston, M	ſΑ.
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CANTON

WASHINGTON STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.
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## AREA DATA SHEET

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	19 Ames Avenue	ca. 1900	Shingle Style		С
	Residence	23-25 Ames Avenue	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	4	С
CAN.317	Kinsley Iron and Machine Company Tool Shed/Michael Keliher – George O'Brien House	29 Ames Avenue	ca. 1880	Vernacular		С
CAN.313	Charles Grimes – Isabella Grenham House	38 Ames Avenue	ca. 1918	Bungalow		С
CAN.312	Charles Grimes House	36 Ames Avenue	ca. 1915	Colonial Revival	5	С
CAN.311	Kinsley Iron and Machine Company Worker Housing	34 Ames Avenue	ca. 1850	Vernacular		С
	Residence	54 Ames Avenue	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
CAN.301	Elbridge G. Holmes House	24 Centre Street	ca. 1870	Italianate		С
	Residence	32 Centre Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	3	С
	Residence	40 Centre Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		С
	Residence	31 Savin Hill Street	ca. 1880	Italianate		С
	Residence	2 Traverse Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival		С
	Residence	12 Traverse Street	ca. 1850	Italianate		С
CAN.77	Hemenway School – Canton High School	660 Washington Street	1911	Classical Revival	1	С
CAN.106	U.S. Post Office – Canton Main Branch	661 Washington Street	1935	Classical Revival	8	С
CAN.231	Saint John the Evangelist Church Rectory	700 Washington Street	ca. 1889	Colonial Revival	1	С
	Saint John the Evangelist Church	700 Washington Street	ca. 1965	Contemporary		NC
,	Saint John the Evangelist Elementary School	700 Washington Street	ca. 1960	N/A		NC
	Commercial Building	710 Washington Street	ca. 1970	N/A		NC
CAN.165	William Billings House	726 Washington Street	1836	Greek Revival		С
CAN.232	Zeno Wright House	741 Washington Street	ca. 1848	Greek Revival		С
CAN.166	Samuel M. Capen House	742 Washington Street	ca. 1880	Queen Anne		С

CANTON

WASHINGTON STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.	
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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
CAN.233	J. Mann House	751 Washington Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		С
CAN.167	Joseph Leavitt – Dr. A. R. House	756-758 Washington Street	1846	Greek Revival		С
CAN.168	Judge Thomas E. Grover House	776 Washington Street	ca. 1880	Stick Style		С
CAN.169	James Billings Carriage Barn	780 Washington Street	ca. 1842	Colonial Revival		С
CAN.170	Judge Thomas E. Grover Carriage Barn	782 Washington Street	ca. 1880	Stick Style		С
CAN.78	Canton Public Library	786 Washington Street	1901	Classical Revival	7	MHC-DOE; C
	Canton Telephone Exchange	800 Washington Street	1937	Classical Revival	2	С
CAN.103	Canton Town Hall – Memorial Hall	801 Washington Street	1878	Gothic Revival	6	MHC-DOE; C
CAN.234	Francis W. Deane – Charles H. French House	814 Washington Street	ca. 1850	Colonial Revival		С
CAN.86	Trinity Episcopal Church	824 Washington Street	1897	late Gothic Revival	9	С

MHC-DOE Property was determined eligible for the National Register by the Massachusetts

Historical Commission

C Contributing property to the area NC Non-contributing property to the area

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet



Telephone Exchange Building (800 Washington Street) and Canton Public Library (786 Washington Street) on right. View looking south from Canton Town Hall (801 Washington Street).



32 Centre Street. view looking north.

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23-25 Ames Avenue, view looking south.



Charles Grimes House (36 Ames Avenue), view looking northeast.

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Area Letter Form Nos.



Canton Town Hall (801 Washington Street), view looking northeast from Washington Street at Sherman Avenue.



Canton Public Library (786 Washington Street), view looking northwest.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.



Canton Branch of U.S. Post Office (661 Washington Street), view looking northeast.



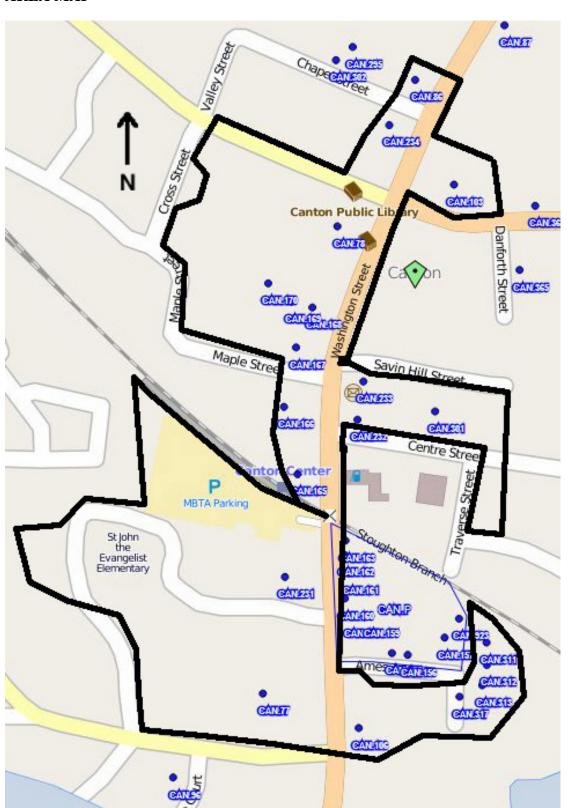
Trinity Episcopal Church (824 Washington Street), view looking northwest.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet

## **AREA MAP**



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed
- = area boundary

\*not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta

http://maps.mhc-macris.net/

**CANTON** 

WASHINGTON STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.	

[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]

## **National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form**

Check all that apply:
☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible <b>only</b> in a historic district
☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district
Criteria: $\boxtimes$ A $\square$ B $\boxtimes$ C $\square$ D
Criteria Considerations:

Statement of Significance by Quinn R. Stuart, and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012

The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

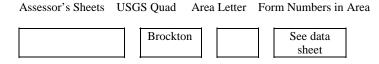
The Washington Street Area is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for its role in the growth and development of the historic Canton town center from its early settlement period through the twentieth century, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its collection of nineteenth and twentieth century residential and institutional buildings that represent a range of architectural styles and levels of ornamentation and form a coherent unit. The area encompasses and extends the <u>Canton Center Area (CAN.L; MHC DOE 1991)</u> and includes two individual properties <u>Canton Town Hall, or Memorial Hall (CAN.103; MHC DOE 1997)</u> and the <u>Canton Public Library (CAN.78; MHC DOE 2001)</u>, a historic district and individual properties that were previously determined eligible for National Register listing by MHC.

# FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

**Photograph** 





Town/City: Easton

Place (neighborhood or village): North Easton

Name of Area: Holmes-Linden Streets Area

**Present Use:** Residential

**Construction Dates or Period:** mid-19<sup>th</sup> c. – late 19<sup>th</sup> c.

**Overall Condition:** Good

Major Intrusions and Alterations: None

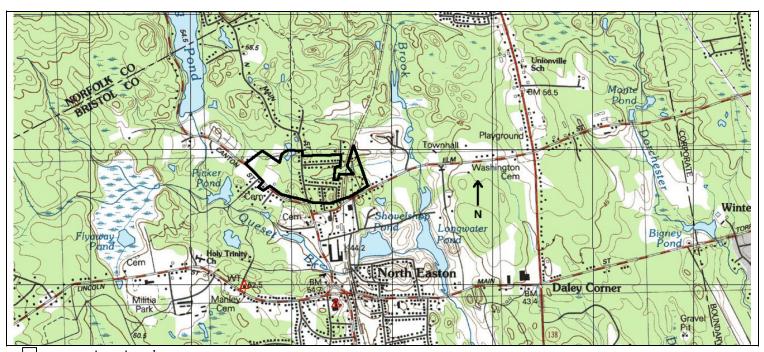
Acreage: Approx. 35

**Recorded by:** Q. Stuart, K. Miller, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012

#### **Locus Map**



see continuation sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

EASTON	HOLMES-LINDEN	STREETS AREA
	Area Letter	Form Nos

See data sheet

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

#### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Holmes-Linden Streets Area is a cohesive grouping of residential buildings that is bounded by Holmes Street to the North, Mullen Lane to the east, the North Easton Historic District (NR listed 11/3/1972) to the south, and Brookside Avenue to the west. This area encompasses approximately 400 feet of the MBTA Stoughton Railroad ROW. The majority of buildings in the neighborhood consist of simple, one to two-story wood-frame residences constructed in the early nineteenth to early twentieth centuries to house middle class tradesmen and workers employed at the Ames Shovel and Tool Company (multiple MHC numbers) outside the area at 28 Main Street and other factories historically located in North Easton. The area includes 78 properties of which 74 contribute to its historic and architectural significance.

Prevalent architectural styles and building forms include single-family, Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Bungalow houses notably along Linden and Holmes streets and Mullen Lane. Perhaps the earliest of the residences is the Edwin S. Russell House at 31 Canton Street, a one-and-one-half-story, center-hall Cape with an attached one-and-onehalf-story New England style barn. It was originally constructed in the early nineteenth century and retains much of its original material. The majority of the nineteenth-century houses were designed for single, working families and have understated ornamentation most commonly represented in porch details as represented by 23 Linden Street and 43 North Main Street. Houses along the Canton Street, numbers 1 through 29 Canton Street, from this period are arranged close together, with similar set-back from the road and lot size. Styles and forms are dominated by center-hall Cape and sidehall, front-gable cottages. The Queen Anne style is represented by the Henry Holmes House, 39 North Main Street, which displays decorative eaves trim and a spindlework porch. A cluster of three similar early-twentieth-century Bungalows with characteristic front porches under the roof line, shed dormers, and exposed rafter tails is located at 22, 24, and 25 Holmes Street.

A few houses were designed and built as multi-family dwellings by nearby manufacturing companies. Examples of this type include the three houses at 1, 3, and 5 North Main Street constructed by the O. Ames & Sons Company in the mid-to late nineteenth century. William King owned several residences scattered throughout the area. These Ames buildings are different from other Ames Company housing in Easton, such as the tenements in the Andrews - Mechanic Streets Area (EST.V) and on Elm Street near the factory buildings that were designed in a distinct T-shape duplex fashion and organized in a regimented row with equal set-back from the street. The three residences on North Main Street are arranged in an irregular group and have varied massing; one with a T-shape plan, one with an L-shape plan, and one rectangular. They range from one-and-one-half-story to two stories and appear, based on architectural features, to pre-date the duplexes on Elm Street.

#### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The northern section of Easton was originally developed during the second wave of town settlement about 1700 directly north of what is now South Easton Green. The growth of the village moved northward from the Green along Washington Street, with secondary roads leading to Bay Road and in the direction of Taunton and Boston. When Easton was incorporated as a town in 1725 there were only about 60 families living in the area, heavily concentrated around the Green and Washington Street. In the mid-eighteenth century Canton, Main, and Lincoln streets in North Easton were laid out to connect the town with Stoughton and the Massachusetts Bay Path. Although some farming occurred in outlying areas, industry was the main economic force in Easton, centered around Furnace Village in the eastern portion of town and North Easton. The industrial success in the north resulted in a shift of the town's civic center from Easton Center to North Easton in the second half of the nineteenth century. Many civic buildings, including the Oakes Ames Memorial Hall

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

HOLMES-	LINDEN	STREETS	AREA
Are	a Letter	Form Nos.	

	See	data	sheet
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(EST.1) (1879-81) and the Ames Free Library (EST.3) (1883), designed by H.H. Richardson and located in the H.H. Richardson Historic District (National Historic Landmark 1987) were constructed during this time (Easton 2008; MHC 1981).

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Multiple industrial ventures were established in North Easton in the early- to mid-eighteenth century, including an iron forge, saw mills, and a grist mill. However, the only industries within the Holmes-Linden Street Area were the William King Awl Factory on King Street and the R.G. Randall Boot Shop on North Main Street north of Holmes Street. William King built his factory ca. 1850 and residence (28 Linden Street) ca. 1860 on what was known as King Street, now Linden Street. He also constructed multiple residences on North Main and Pleasant streets, presumably for employee housing. By 1890, King had sold portions of his property along North Main Street for residential development. Randall had sold his property to E.W. Gilmore, a local industrialist, by 1886. The property's use under Gilmore's ownership is undetermined, but many residents along North Main Street are listed as working in the shoe manufacturing industry, likely nearby (Beers 1871; Walker 1886; Everts and Richards 1895; US Census 1890).

Gilmore also owned a hinge factory off North Main Street just south of the Holmes-Linden Streets Area. His factory was second only to the Ames Shovel Company established in 1803, also located just south of the area boundary. Although neither operation had any of their manufacturing facilities within the boundary, both companies owned property of the area in the form of worker housing. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, a surge in immigrant population, especially Irish immigrants, led to a need for more residential housing. Many duplex houses and tenements, primarily owned by the Ames company, were constructed throughout North Easton. As the immigrant population settled, many purchased land and built their own single-family homes, like Timothy Galvin, an Irish immigrant who purchased land from King ca. 1890 and constructed a house on the west side of North Main Street. Galvin built a second house adjacent to the first ca. 1900 and rented it to his son John Galvin. Both Galvins were involved in the shoe making industry in Easton. The Irish population remained the dominant ethnicity in North Easton into the late nineteenth century, and was joined by a high concentration of Swedish and Canadian immigrants, who settled elsewhere in town (Beers 1871; Walker 1886; MHC 1981; Everts and Richards 1895).

The oldest structures in the district are located on Canton Street, most notably the <u>Edwin S. Russell House and Barn at 31 Canton Street</u> constructed in the early nineteenth century. Russell was a farmer and bootmaker, whose heirs sold the property to Oliver Ames and Sons Corporation in the late nineteenth century. The property on the north side of Canton Street between the Russell House and North Main Street was primarily developed between the mid- and late-nineteenth-century for single-family residences. Most of the families who resided there were skilled tradesmen working in the local shovel and awl factories. These families were primarily Irish or of Irish decent (Anon.1851; Walling 1858; Beers 1871; Walker 1886; Everts and Richards 1895; US Census 1850, 1880).

Holmes Street, originally known as Gilmore Lane, was laid out near the original site of Randall's Boot Shop and housing lots were sold by Gilmore's heirs in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The street was later renamed for Henry Holmes, who owned the house at the southeast corner of Holmes and North Main streets. Concurrently, Linden and King streets were also being developed with residential lots. Between 1885 and 1895, approximately 15 new single-family houses were constructed along these streets (Everts and Richard 1895).

Residential development continued into the twentieth century, filling in between existing structures. Most of these homes were owner occupied; in contrast to the worker tenements owned by the Ames Corporation along Elm and Mechanics Streets. Although the historic factories have ceased operations in North Easton, the residential character of the Holmes-Linden Streets Area remains relatively unaltered with little modern infill.

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# EASTON HOLMES-LINDEN STREETS AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

	See	data	sheet
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

HOLMES-LINDEN STREETS AREA
Area Letter Form Nos.

See data shee	t
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## AREA DATA SHEET

MHC Number	<b>Property Name</b>	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	1 Canton Street	ca. 1930	Four-square		С
	Willis, J. House	7 Canton Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival Cape		С
	Tilden, Mrs. F. House	9 Canton Street	ca. 1870	Greek Revival		С
	Sunbery, G. House	13 Canton Street	ca. 1870	Italianate		С
	White, Mrs. Latitia House	17 Canton Street	ca. 1870	Vernacular		С
	Residence	19 Canton Street	ca. 1880	Vernacular		С
	Welch, Mrs. Margaret House	21 Canton Street	ca. 1870	Italianate		С
	McEntee, James House	23 Canton Street	ca. 1870; ca. 1980	Vernacular - altered		NC
	McEntee, Patrick House	25 Canton Street	ca. 1870	Italianate	1	С
	Murphy, Mrs. Hannah House	27 Canton Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	1	С
	Hefferman, James House	29 Canton Street	ca. 1860	Cape	1	С
	Russell, Edwin S. House	31 Canton Street	ca. 1830	Cape	3	С
	Russell, Edwin S. Barn	31 Canton Street	ca. 1830	Vernacular	3	С
	Residence	7 Holmes Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
	Residence	10 Holmes Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	11 Holmes Street	ca. 1910	Vernacular		С
	Residence	12 Holmes Street	ca. 1910	Vernacular		С
	Residence	13 Holmes Street	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival		С
	Residence	14 Holmes Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	15 Holmes Street	ca. 1940	Cape		С
	Residence	18 Holmes Street	ca. 1910	Vernacular		С
	Residence	20 Holmes Street	ca. 1910	Vernacular		С
	Residence	21 Holmes Street	ca. 1920	Vernacular		С
	Residence	22 Holmes Street	ca. 1920	Bungalow	5	С

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HOLMES-LINDEN STREETS AREA
Area Letter Form Nos.

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MHC Number	<b>Property Name</b>	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	24 Holmes Street	ca. 1920	Craftsman Bungalow	5	С
	Residence	25 Holmes Street	ca. 1920	Bungalow		С
	Residence	9 King Avenue	ca.1990	Colonial Revival		NC
	Residence	11 King Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	15 King Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Marshall, J.H. House	19 King Avenue	ca. 1880	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	21 King Avenue	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С
	Residence	25 King Avenue	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	31 King Avenue	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С
	Residence	1 Linden Street	ca. 1970	Ranch		NC
	Residence	6 Linden Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	10 Linden Street	ca. 1950	Cape		С
	Residence	11 Linden Street	ca. 1920	Cape		С
	Residence	12 Linden Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	14 Linden Street	ca. 1910	Vernacular		С
	Residence	18 Linden Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	20 Linden Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
	Residence	23 Linden Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	24 Linden Street	ca. 1910	Vernacular		С
	Residence	26 Linden Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	27 Linden Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	King, William House	28 Linden Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival	2	С
	Flood, T. House	6 Mullen Lane	ca. 1860	Greek Revival		С
	Residence	8 Mullen Lane	ca. 1870; ca. 1990	Vernacular – altered		С
	Residence	9 Mullen Lane	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С
	Residence	11 Mullen Lane	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Mullen, H. House	21 Mullen Lane	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С

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HOLMES-LINDEN STREETS AREA
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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	23 Mullen Lane	ca. 1920	Vernacular		С
	O. Ames & Sons Worker Housing	1 North Main Street	ca. 1890	Four-square		С
	O. Ames & Sons Worker Housing	3 North Main Street	ca. 1870	Cape		С
	O. Ames & Sons Worker Housing	5 North Main Street	ca. 1860	Cape		С
	Residence	12 North Main Street	ca. 1870	Greek Revival		С
	Murphy, John House	16 North Main Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Galvin, Timothy House	18 North Main Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Galvin, John House	20 North Main Street	ca. 1900	Italianate		С
	McEntee, John House	24 North Main Street	ca. 1890	Cape		С
	Residence	27 North Main Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		С
	William King Worker Housing	30 North Main Street	ca. 1850	Cape		С
	Residence	36 North Main Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Holmes, Henry House	39 North Main Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne	4	С
	Residence	42 North Main Street	ca. 1850	Cape		С
	Residence	43 North Main Street	ca. 1890	Cape		С
	Residence	44 North Main Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	6 Pleasant Street	ca. 1940	Colonial Revival Cape		С
	Residence	7 Pleasant Street	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival Cape		С
	Residence	8 Pleasant Street	ca. 1940	Colonial Revival Cape		С
	Residence	9 Pleasant Street	ca. 2000	Colonial Revival		NC
	Residence	10 Pleasant Street	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival Bungalow		С
	Residence	11 Pleasant Street	ca. 1900	Italianate		С
	William King Worker Housing	12 Pleasant Street	ca. 1860	Vernacular		С
	Residence	15 Pleasant Street	ca. 1900	Italianate		С
	Residence	16 Pleasant Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С

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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	17 Pleasant Street	ca. 1900	Italianate		С
	Residence	18 Pleasant Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	19 Pleasant Street	ca. 1900	Italianate		С

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C Contributing property to the area NC Non-contributing property to the area

There are no properties previously listed in MACRIS or shown on the MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta, http://maps.mhc-macris.net.

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HOLMES-LINDEN STREETS AREA

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William King House, 28 Linden Street, view looking northeast.



Edwin S. Russell House and Barn, 39 Canton Street, view looking northeast.

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Henry Holmes House, 39 North Main Street at the corner of Holmes Street, view looking northeast.



22 and 24 Holmes Street, view looking northwest.

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**HOLMES-LINDEN STREETS AREA** 

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.	

[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:
☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible <b>only</b> in a historic district
☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district
Criteria:
Criteria Considerations:

Statement of Significance by Quinn R. Stuart and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012

The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

The Holmes-Linden Streets Area is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for its associations with the residential and industry related housing development of North Easton, and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an intact neighborhood of nineteenth- through early-twentieth-century skilled tradesmen workers and middle class housing, including good examples of period styles and forms.

## FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING 220 Morrissey Boulevard BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

**Photograph** 



Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area Brockton See data sheet

Town/City: Easton

Place (neighborhood or village): North Easton

Name of Area: Center Street Area

**Present Use:** Residential

**Construction Dates or Period:** early 19<sup>th</sup> c. – early 20<sup>th</sup> c.

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** None

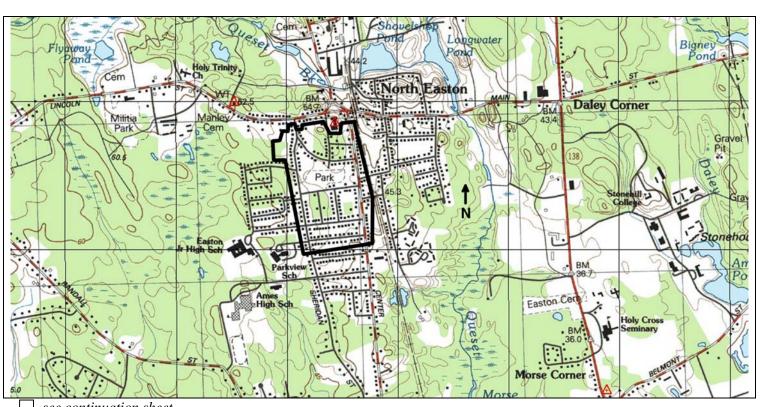
Acreage: Approx. 140

Recorded by: Q. Stuart, K. Miller, A. Cahoon

**Organization: PAL** 

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012

#### Locus Map



see continuation sheet

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CENTER STREET AREA

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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

#### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Center Street Area is a roughly rectangular area bounded by the North Easton Historic District (NR listed 11/3/1972) to the north, the MBTA Stoughton Line right-of-way to the east, Spooner Street to the south and Sheridan Avenue to the west. The residential streets are laid out around a park established in 1930. The area includes 203 properties, of which 177 contribute to its historic and architectural significance.

Development in the area began along Center and Day streets in the mid-nineteenth century and continued to spread southeast between Sheridan Avenue and Center Street in the latter half of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. Park, and Spooner streets and Columbus Avenue were laid out in the late nineteenth century with rectangular lotsof uniform size for modest residences. Some examples of mid-nineteenth-century worker housing are located at 56, 60 and 62 Day Street; however, the majority of the area consists of a one-and-one-half-story to two-and-one-half-story single-family residences constructed in the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries for factory workers and professionals. These simple, wood-frame side-hall and Cape Cod cottages, like those found along Sheridan Avenue and Hayward Street, have varying degrees of Gothic Revival, Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival ornamentation. High style examples of these styles are found primarily along the northern end of Sheridan Avenue, and Center and Day streets. Early and mid-twentieth-century buildings are located along Columbus and Spooner streets and infilled vacant lots throughout the area.

Although residential architecture dominates the district, there are a few scattered commercial buildings that primarily date to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries along Center and Park streets. Louis Adams Frothingham Memorial Park, an open green space with recreational and maintenance facilities, was laid out in 1930 between Park Street and Sheridan Avenue. The Louis Adams Frothingham Memorial Park Gates and Marker (EST.909 and EST.910) are located on Sheridan Avenue. There is also one religious property in the area, Saint Mark's Episcopal Church, at the corner of Center and Columbus Streets. This church was originally constructed in ca. 1890 in the Queen Anne style as the First Baptist Church and renovated ca. 1940 after a major fire. The only institutional building in the area, the Ames Gymnasium-Frothingham Hall at 15 Barrows Street, was originally built ca. 1900 to accompany the Oliver Ames High School directly across the street. The gymnasium was renovated into the headquarters of the Red Cross and used as a Legion Hall in the 1920s. Some of the buildings in the area have been altered by the installation of synthetic siding and replacement of original doors and windows, but they retain their original forms, architectural ornamentation, and setting within the streetscape and overall grouping of buildings.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The north section of Easton was originally developed during the second wave of settlement around 1700 directly north of what is now South Easton Green. The growth of the village moved northward from the Green along Washington Street, with secondary roads leading to Bay Road and Taunton and Boston beyond that. When Easton was incorporated as a town in 1725 there were only about 60 families living in the area, heavily concentrated around the Green and Washington Street. In the mid-eighteenth century Canton, Main and Lincoln streets in North Easton were laid out to connect the town with Stoughton and the Massachusetts Bay Path. Although some farming occurred in outlying areas, industry was the main economic force in Easton, centered around Furnace Village in the eastern portion of town and North Easton. The industrial success in the north resulted in a shift of the town's civic center from Easton Center to North Easton in the

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second half of the nineteenth century. Many civic buildings, including the <u>Oakes Ames Memorial Hall (EST.1)</u> (1879-81) and the <u>Ames Free Library (EST.3)</u> (1883), designed by H.H. Richardson and located in the <u>H.H. Richardson Historic District</u>, <u>National Historic Landmark 1987</u>) were constructed during this time (Easton 2008; MHC 1981).

The development of North Easton was due largely to the Oliver Ames & Sons Corporation, a shovel manufacturer, which established the Ames Shovel Works\_ in 1803 off North Main Street. The Ames family contributed to the economic and social stability of the area offering employment to residents and funds for the construction of churches, a railroad station and civic structures, including a town hall, library, school, and community center. Ames Corporation also built extensive worker housing throughout North Easton, but primarily concentrated around Elm, Oliver, and Lincoln streets. These structures are now part of the North Easton Historic District (NR listed 1972) (Brown 1972).

The residential neighborhood to the south focused on Center Street and grew similarly to the North Easton Historic District, but lacked the large scale industrial and civic structures. Center Street was laid out in the late eighteenth century as a connection between Easton Center and North Easton. Few houses were scattered along the street into the midnineteenth century. By 1871, the north end of Center Street, near the intersection with Main Street in North Easton, contained multiple residences built on relatively small lots. Day Street, which connects Lincoln and Center Streets; Barrows Street, which connects Day and Lincoln Streets; and Oakland Street were platted with larger lots than on Center Street. Several of the buildings were constructed as residences for prominent Easton citizens. Sanford B. Strout, who was clerk and treasurer Easton from 1873 to 1876, built his house at 7 Oakland Street. He left Easton soon after and became Post Master in Evergreen, AL and the house was purchased by J.C. Goward. The Goward family owned multiple properties in the area, including 38, 40, and 99 Center Street. Josiah G. Goward owned the property at 63 Center Street which consisted of a house and slaughter house (not extant). One of the most notable residents, who lived in one of the area's most high-style houses at 37 Center Street (EST.45), was Rear Admiral George F.F. Wilde. Wilde attended the Naval Academy at Annapolis and was the commander on the U.S.S. Dolphin; the first steel vessel to circumnavigate the globe between 1885 and 1888.

Sheridan, Walnut (now Park), Hayward, and Belmont (now Spooner) streets, along with Columbus Avenue, were all laid out ca. 1890. Most of the early construction focused around Columbus Avenue and Park Streets. Lots relatively equal in size and shape were platted for construction of single-family homes. Residents along these streets were former renters of the company housing owned by the Ames Corporation or other wealthy businessmen. Some houses in this area were built on speculation by builders like George H. Dewitt. Dewitt was a carpenter and then opened a lumber yard and building supply store at the corner of Park and Center Streets ca. 1900. His houses, some he sold and some he rented, are located along Center Street and Columbus Avenue. At the turn of the twentieth century, the residents of Columbus Avenue were employed in a variety of trades including a fish dealer, baker, barber, bookkeeper, painter, and in the shoe and shovel industry. Residential construction during the early to mid-twentieth century resulted in the filling in of the neighborhood with modest, single-family homes.

South of Day Street is the Louis A. Frothingham Memorial Park, which stretches between Center Street and Sheridan Street. Louis A. Frothingham was a Boston lawyer who served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1921 to 1928. He married Mary Shreve Ames (Frothingham), daughter of Frederick Lothrop Ames, of North Easton in 1916. The couple purchased the Anna A. Ames Gymnasium (15 Barrows Street) to function as a headquarters for the Red Cross and the American Legion. Louis Frothingham died suddenly in 1928, and Mrs. Frothingham decided to create a park in memory of her husband. She purchased the land from Josiah Goward, which already contained a pond he used to harvest ice for his slaughter house. Mrs. Frothingham hired Joseph Lee of Harvard University to design the park, which contained tennis courts, practice fields, baseball diamonds, a field house, gym equipment and a wading pond. The park was dedicated September 27, 1930. Joseph Lee (1862-1937), trained as a lawyer but practiced as a social worker, author, and philanthropist. He dedicated much of his life to strengthening communities through playgrounds and play, eliminating social problems, and promoting social legislation. He was often referred to as "the grandfather of play" and was the

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founder and President of the Massachusetts Civic League from 1897 to 1937 (MHS nd; Vogler 2005). As memorial to her husband, a large boulder with a <u>bronze plaque (EST.910)</u> was installed and a formal gated entrance (<u>EST.909</u>) was placed at the corner of Park and Sheridan streets. The park became a center for recreational and social activity in Easton and had a full time overseer who lived in a cottage built by Mrs. Frothingham (<u>46 Sheridan Street</u>). The pond was filled in 1936 for safety reasons. Much of the park remains the same today as it was originally designed.

There was very little commercial development within the area. Besides George Dewitt's lumber yard and Josiah Goward's slaughter house, the only other significant business was William A. Wheaton's Carriage Factory at 110 Center Street. The complex later housed a blacksmith and wheelwright and painting company, and currently serves as the restaurant. There were several shops located within residences throughout the area, such as the bakery with a full size oven at 70 Center Street. The bakery and oven were converted to living space by 1925. The area has remained relatively unaltered since the early twentieth century, retaining its primarily residential neighborhood character and setting.

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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

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1886 Map of North Easton, Town of Easton. Boston, MA.

Walling, Henry F.

1858 Bristol County, Massachusetts. On file, State Library of Massachusetts, Special Collections, Boston, MA.

## AREA DATA SHEET

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Ames Gymnasium – Frothingham, Louis A. Memorial Hall	15 Barrows Street	ca. 1900	Colonial Revival	6	С
	Ames, Mrs. R.L. House	16 Barrows Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	19 Barrows Street	ca. 1900	Italianate		С
	Residence	23 Barrows Street	ca. 2000	Colonial Revival		NC
	Residence	25 Barrows Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
	Goward, E.T. House	27 Barrows Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Goward, E.T. House	28 Barrows Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Goward, E.T. House	29 Barrows Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Goward, E.T. House	30 Barrows Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Goward, E.T. House	31 Barrows Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Thayer House	24 Center Street	ca. 1860	Vernacular/ Cape		С
	Southward, L.C. House	28 Center Street	ca. 1880	Vernacular		С
	Wait, L.N. House	29 Center Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival/ Cape		С
	Sisson, L. House	34 Center Street	ca. 1870	Italianate		С
	Residence	36 Center Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		С
EST.45	Wilde, Admiral George F.F. House	37 Center Street	1885	Second Empire	3	С
	Goward, W.K. House	38 Center Street	ca. 1880	Italianate		С
	Goward, J.F. House	40 Center Street	ca. 1860	Italianate		С
	Residence	43 Center Street	ca. 1930	Tudor Revival – altered		С

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See data sheet

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Lillie, B.C. House	44 Center Street	ca. 1860	Vernacular		С
	Kelley, S.K. House	45 Center Street	ca. 1880	Italianate		С
	Howard, J. – Packard, Mary House	46 Center Street	ca. 1860	Vernacular		С
	Day, Oliver A. House	47 Center Street	ca. 1860	Italianate		С
	Strout – Randall House	48 Center Street	ca. 1860	Italianate		С
	Carr, Charles House	49 Center Street	ca. 1860	Gothic Revival		С
	Withington, George G. House	50 Center Street	ca. 1880	Italianate		С
	Packard – McNamara House	52 Center Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival (Italianate additions)		С
	Dana, N.B. House	53 Center Street	ca. 1860	Vernacular		C
	Dana, G.R. House	55 Center Street	ca. 1880	Italianate		С
	Staples, William House	56 Center Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival		С
	Residence	57 Center Street	ca. 1905	Queen Anne - altered		С
	Packard, Mrs. C. House	62 Center Street	ca. 1880	Queen Anne		С
	Wait, W.P. – Goward, J.F. House	63 Center Street	ca. 1860	Italianate		С
	Residence	64 Center Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		C
	Alger House	66 Center Street	ca. 1870	Vernacular		С
	Residence	68R Center Street	ca. 1880	Italianate		С
	Residence	70 Center Street	ca. 1880	Vernacular		С
	Keith, G.E. House	71-73 Center Street	ca. 1880	Italianate		С
	Willis House	74 Center Street	ca. 1860	Vernacular		С
	Stevenson, J.P. – Barrows, J. House	75 Center Street	ca. 1860	Gothic Revival	2	С
	Bailey, James H. House	76 Center Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		С
	Shepard, John M. House	77 Center Street	ca. 1860	Italianate	2	С
	Mulligan, M. House	78 Center Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		С
	Spooner, E.P. House	79 Center Street	ca. 1880	Italianate	2	С

**EASTON** 

CENTER STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Packard, Fred L. House	83 Center Street	ca. 1870	Vernacular		С
	Myers, Herman House	86 Center Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		С
	Myers, H. Barn	86 Center Street	ca. 1890	N/A		С
	Thompson, Horace House	87 Center Street	ca. 1870	Italianate		С
	Residence	88 Center Street	ca. 2000	Colonial Revival		NC
	Howes, Capt. Samuel Judson House	89 Center Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		С
	Howes Barn	89 Center Street	ca. 1890	N/A		C
	Residence	90 Center Street	ca. 1925	Craftsman		С
	Residence	92 Center Street	ca. 1950	Cape		С
	First Baptist Church - St. Mark's Episcopal Church	93 Center Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		С
	Spooner, R.P. House	94 Center Street	ca. 1870	Italianate		C
	Residence	98 Center Street	ca. 1920	Tudor Revival		С
	Goward - Wilbur House	99 Center Street	ca. 1880	Second Empire		С
	Randall, Oscar House	102 Center Street	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С
	Residence	106 Center Street	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С
	Wheaton Carriage Factory	110 Center Street	ca. 1885	Italianate		С
	Residence	111 Center Street	ca. 2000	Colonial Revival		NC
	Wheaton House	114 Center Street	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С
	Residence	116 Center Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	117 Center Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	118 Center Street	ca. 1910	Vernacular		С
	Residence	119 Center Street	ca. 2010	Vernacular		NC
	Residence	120 Center Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
	Residence	121 Center Street	ca. 1950	Colonial Revival Cape		С
	Read, Lucy A. House	122 Center Street	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С
	Madan, George C. House	124 Center Street	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С

EASTON

CENTER STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	125 Center Street	ca. 1950	Ranch		С
	Residence	14 Chester Avenue	ca. 1960	Colonial Revival Cape		NC
	Residence	15 Chester Avenue	ca. 1960	Colonial Revival		NC
	Residence	18 Chester Avenue	ca. 1980	Dutch Colonial Revival Cape		NC
	Residence	19 Chester Avenue	ca. 1980	Colonial Revival		NC
	Littlefield House	8 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	10 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Food Mart	11 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1970	N/A		NC
	DeWitt, George H. House	12 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	13 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1910	Vernacular		С
	Residence	14 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1890	Queen Anne	1	С
	Residence	14A Columbus Avenue	ca. 1920	Vernacular	1	С
	Residence	15 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
	Residence	16 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1910	Vernacular	1	С
	Robinson, H.J. House	17 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		С
	Wells, Orion House	20 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	21 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
	Residence	22 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1960	Colonial Revival Cape		NC
	Residence	23 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Fitzgerald, M. House	24 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
	Residence	25 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
	DeWitt, George H. House	26 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С
	Residence	28 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	29 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival		С
	Perry, Thomas House	30 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С
	Hayward, William House	31 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		С

**EASTON** 

CENTER STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	32 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1890	Colonial Revival		С
	Field, R.E. House	33 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С
	Residence	39 Columbus Avenue	ca. 1910	Queen Anne – altered		С
	Residence	1 Dailey Avenue	ca. 1960	Ranch		NC
EST.910	Frothingham, Louis Adams Park Marker	Day Street	1930	N/A		С
	Residence	3 Day Street	ca. 1910	Craftsman Bungalow		C
	Residence	6 Day Street	ca. 1950	Colonial Revival Cape		С
	Carr, G.B. House	8 Day Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		С
	Holley House	9 Day Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Crockett, I.H. House	12 Day Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	14 Day Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne – altered		С
	Lyons, J. House	24 Day Street	ca. 1870	Italianate		С
	Goward, E.T. House	25 Day Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	30 Day Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Vaughan, John House	32 Day Street	ca. 1880	Queen Anne - altered		С
	Residence	33 Day Street	ca. 1950	Cape		С
	Lyons, J. House	34 Day Street	ca. 1860	Cape		С
	Grady, Andrew N. House	36 Day Street	ca. 1890	Italianate – altered		С
	Residence	37 Day Street	ca. 1980	Cape		NC
	Barrell, John House	43 Day Street	ca. 1880	Vernacular		С
	Grady, Andrew N. House	44 Day Street	ca. 1880	Queen Anne	5	С
	Sweeny, John House	45 Day Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		С
	Sweeny, John House	47 Day Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival – altered		С
	Lyons, Daniel House	49 Day Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	50 Day Street	ca. 1870	Vernacular		С
	A. Tisdale Duplex	56 Day Street	ca. 1860	Italianate		С

**EASTON** 

CENTER STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

	See data sheet	
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MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	A. Tisdale Duplex	60 Day Street	ca. 1860	Vernacular		C
	Lyons, Daniel House	61 Day Street	ca. 1860	Italianate		С
	A. Tisdale Duplex	62 Day Street	ca. 1860	Italianate		С
	Commercial Auto Body Shop	7 Hayward Street	ca. 1920	Vernacular		С
	Residence	9 Hayward Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	10 Hayward Street	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival Cape		С
	Residence	11 Hayward Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	12 Hayward Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	13 Hayward Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	14 Hayward Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	15 Hayward Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	16 Hayward Street	ca. 1920	Bungalow		С
	Residence	17 Hayward Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	19 Hayward Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	20 Hayward Street	ca. 1950	Ranch		NC
	Randall, R.G. House	6 Oakland Avenue	ca. 1880	Italianate		С
	Strout, S.B. – Goward, J.C. House	7 Oakland Avenue	ca. 1860	Italianate		С
	Wood, Charles A. House	8 Oakland Avenue	ca. 1880	Italianate		С
	Franklin, M. – Pratt, F. House	9 Oakland Avenue	ca. 1880	Italianate		С
	Donnovan, J. House	14 Oakland Avenue	ca. 1860	Second Empire		С
	Condominiums	4 Park Street	ca. 2010	Colonial Revival		NC
	Condominiums	10-12 Park Street	ca. 1970	Vernacular		NC
	Ellis, Herbert House	14 Park Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	85 Park Street	ca. 1950	Ranch		NC
EST.909	Frothingham, Louis Adams Park Gate	Sheridan Street	ca. 1930	N/A		С

**EASTON** 

CENTER STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	1 Sheridan Street	ca. 1860	Vernacular		С
	Goward, J.F. – Dailey, C. House	9 Sheridan Street	ca. 1860	Vernacular		С
	Barrett, Jason House	11 Sheridan Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Slattery, Edmund House	13 Sheridan Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Ahern, Marie House	15 Sheridan Street	ca. 1890	Colonial Revival		С
	Residence	16 Sheridan Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	18 Sheridan Street	ca. 2000	Colonial Revival Cape		NC
	Residence	19 Sheridan Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		С
	Dailey, C. House	22 Sheridan Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Dailey, C. Barn	22 Sheridan Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	23 Sheridan Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		С
	Coughlin, Dennis House	27 Sheridan Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		С
	O'Connor, J.J. House	31 Sheridan Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	32 Sheridan Street	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival	4	С
	Residence	34 Sheridan Street	ca. 1920	Four-Square	4	С
	Stanton, Patrick House	35 Sheridan Street	ca. 1890	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	37 Sheridan Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	39 Sheridan Street	ca. 1940	Cape		С
	Residence	43 Sheridan Street	ca. 1920	Four-Square		С
	Frothingham Memorial Park Caretaker's Cottage	46 Sheridan Street	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival		С
	Residence	47 Sheridan Street	ca. 1980	Colonial Revival		NC
	Residence	51 Sheridan Street	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival		С
	Residence	54 Sheridan Street	ca. 1920	Vernacular		С
	Residence	57 Sheridan Street	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival		С
	Residence	58 Sheridan Street	ca. 1920	Craftsman		С
	Residence	59 Sheridan Street	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival		С

**EASTON** 

CENTER STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet

MHC Number	<b>Property Name</b>	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	60 Sheridan Street	ca. 1920	Craftsman Bungalow		С
	Residence	61 Sheridan Street	ca. 2000	Colonial Revival		NC
	Residence	62 Sheridan Street	ca. 1940	Colonial Revival Ranch		С
	Residence	63 Sheridan Street	ca. 1950	Colonial Revival Cape		С
	Residence	64 Sheridan Street	ca. 1950	Colonial Revival Cape		С
	Residence	67 Sheridan Street	ca. 1950	Colonial Revival Cape		С
	Residence	70 Sheridan Street	ca. 1970	Colonial Revival Cape		NC
	Residence	72 Sheridan Street	ca. 1930	Dutch Colonial Revival		С
	Residence	74 Sheridan Street	ca. 1930	Dutch Colonial Revival		С
	Residence	75 Sheridan Street	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival		С
	Residence	76 Sheridan Street	ca. 1960	Ranch		NC
	Residence	83 Sheridan Street	ca. 1900	Italianate		С
	Residence	87 Sheridan Street	ca. 1960	Vernacular		NC
	Residence	89 Sheridan Street	ca. 1910	Vernacular		С
	Residence	3 Spooner Street	ca. 2010	Colonial Revival		NC
	Residence	7 Spooner Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	8 Spooner Street	ca. 1960	Colonial Revival		NC
	Residence	10 Spooner Street	ca. 1960	Colonial Revival		NC
	Residence	11 Spooner Street	ca. 1950	Ranch		С
	Residence	13 Spooner Street	ca. 1930	Tudor Revival		С
	Residence	14 Spooner Street	ca. 1920	Craftsman Bungalow		С
	Residence	15 Spooner Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	16 Spooner Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	17 Spooner Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	18 Spooner Street	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival		С
	Residence	20 Spooner Street	ca. 1050	Cape		С

EASTON

CENTER STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	21 Spooner Street	ca. 1950	Ranch		С
	Residence	23 Spooner Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne		С
	Residence	24 Spooner Street	ca. 1940	Tudor Revival		С
	Residence	26 Spooner Street	ca. 1930	Colonial Revival		С
	Residence	27 Spooner Street	ca. 1980	Colonial Revival		NC
	Residence	28 Spooner Street	ca. 1940	Colonial Revival Cape		С
	Residence	29 Spooner Street	ca. 1940	Colonial Revival Cape		С
	Residence	30 Spooner Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
	O'Connor, David House	31 Spooner Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		С
	Residence	32 Spooner Street	ca. 1920	Bungalow		С
	Residence	34 Spooner Street	ca. 1950	Ranch		С
	Residence	35 Spooner Street	ca. 1930	Dutch Colonial Revival		С

C Contributing property to the district NC Non-contributing property to the district

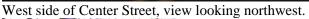
CENTER STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125







37 Center Street, view looking southwest.

Area Letter Form Nos.

	See data	sheet
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East side of Sheridan Street, view looking southeast.



44 Day Street, view looking south.

**EASTON** 

CENTER STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.



15 Barrows Street, view looking northwest.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet

## **AREA MAP**



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed
- = area boundary

\*not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta

http://maps.mhc-macris.net

EASTON

**CENTER STREET AREA** 

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.
	See data sheet

[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:
☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible <b>only</b> in a historic district
☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district
Criteria: 🛛 A 🗌 B 🖾 C 🗍 D
Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Quinn R. Stuart, and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012

The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

The Center Street Area is recommended eligible for listing in the National Register at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development for its association with the industrial and residential development of North Easton and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an intact neighborhood representing a range of nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century architectural styles. The area is notable for the park donated by Mary Shreve Ames (Frothingham) in honor of U.S. Representative Louis A. Frothingham, and several of the buildings were constructed as residences for prominent Easton citizens.

EASTON

STON EASTON CENTER AREA

Easton Center Area

EST.I

Form No.

Area(s)

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

## Prepared by PAL, December 2012

This continuation sheet is a supplement to the existing inventory form for Easton Center Area, EST.I.

## **ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)**

A field survey in December 2012 verified that the Easton Center Area appears to be largely unchanged since it was previously surveyed in 1998. The survey confirmed that there are 58 contributing properties out of about 120 total properties. They are predominantly modest residential and utilitarian buildings of high integrity and indicative of the Federal, Greek Revival, Queen Anne, Italianate, and Colonial Revival styles of architecture. The Area Data Sheet reflects the most current updates for all properties within the area that are listed in the MHC Inventory. The survey confirmed that the Easton Center Area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criteria A and C for its association with nineteenth-century residential, civic, and agricultural activities in Easton and for its well-preserved collection of residential architecture.

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (Continued)**

Johnson, Sanford

1998

*MHC Form A: Easton Center*. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.

# LOCUS MAP South Easton Cem Morris Come Central BM 35.6 Come Cem Cem Staton Cem Staton Com Cem Cem Staton Com Cem Cem Staton Cem Cem Staton Cem

**EASTON** 

EASTON CENTER AREA Area(s) Form No.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Easton Center Area EST.I

The following is a list of properties within the district that are included in the MHC Inventory.

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
EST.826	Central Cemetery	Center Street	1803			С
EST.926	Soldiers' Monument – Civil War Monument	Center Street	1881			С
EST.191	Clark House	285 Center Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival		С
	Stone Wall	285 Center Street	ca. 1900			С
EST.46	Edson House	300 Center Street	1812	Federal		С
	Barn	300 Center Street	ca. 1900	New England		С
	Stone Wall	300 Center Street	ca. 1900			С
EST.192	Howard, Miranda House	314 Center Street	ca. 1840	Vernacular		С
EST.193	Residence	321 Center Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		С
	Barn	321 Center Street	ca. 1850	Vernacular/ Queen Anne		С
	Stone Wall	321 Center Street	ca. 1890			С
EST.194	Leonard, A. William House	347 Center Street	ca. 1860	Queen Anne/ Greek Revival		С
	Barn	347 Center Street	ca. 1900	New England		С
EST.195	Leonard, H. L. House	348 Center Street	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С
	Barn	348 Center Street	ca. 1900	New England		С
EST.196	Residence	349 Center Street	ca. 1870	Italianate		С
	Barn	349 Center Street	ca. 1870	Connected		С
EST.197	Residence	367 Center Street	ca. 1940	Cape Cod, Colonial Revival		С
EST.198	Residence	409 Center Street	ca. 1850	Vernacular		С
	Barn	409 Center Street	ca. 1970	Vernacular		NC
EST.199	Residence	414 Center Street	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival		С
EST.200	Residence	425 Center Street	ca. 1940	Cape Cod, Colonial Revival		С
	Garage	425 Center Street	ca. 1940	Vernacular		С
EST.201	Reed, David House	429 Center Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival		С

**EASTON** 

EASTON CENTER AREA Area(s) Form No.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Easton Center Area EST.I

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
EST.202	Residence	432 Center Street	ca. 1860	Vernacular	2	С
	Garage	432 Center Street	ca. 1940	Vernacular		С
EST.203	Residence	433 Center Street	ca. 1860	Vernacular		С
	Barn	433 Center Street	ca. 1900	New England		С
EST.204	Residence	434 Center Street	ca. 1860	Vernacular	2	С
EST.946	Granite Marker	434 Center Street	1974			NC
EST.205	Easton Evangelical Congregational Church	Depot Street	ca. 1885	Gothic Revival		С
EST.947	Old Colony Railroad	Depot Street	1866			С
EST.206	Residence	259 Depot Street	ca. 1860	Vernacular		С
EST.207	Residence	261 Depot Street	ca. 1860	Vernacular	1	С
EST.208	Ripley, Clifton House	263 Depot Street	ca. 1840	Vernacular	1	С
	Shed	263 Depot Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
EST.209	Residence	336 Depot Street	ca. 1840	Vernacular		С
	Garage	336 Depot Street	ca. 1940	Vernacular		С
EST.210	Easton Center School House	350 Depot Street	1856	Greek Revival		С
EST.211	Residence	354 Depot Street	ca. 1870	Italianate		С
EST.212	Reed, Rev. William House	364 Depot Street	1786	Federal		С
	Barn	364 Depot Street	ca. 1900	New England		С
EST.213	Mason, George House	369 Depot Street	ca. 1870	Vernacular		С
	Shed	369 Depot Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular		С
EST.214	Residence	375 Depot Street	ca. 1860	Vernacular		С
EST.215	Clapp, Fred House	3 Purchase Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival/ Italianate		С
	Garage	3 Purchase Street	ca. 1940	Vernacular		С
EST.216	Lincoln, Stillman House	6 Purchase Street	ca. 1860	Greek Revival		С
	Stone Wall	6 Purchase Street	ca. 1900			С
EST.817	Howard, Oliver Cemetery	Short Street	1803			С

**EASTON** 

EASTON CENTER AREA

Area(s)

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Easton Center Area

EST.I

Form No.

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
EST.217	Residence	4 Short Street	ca. 1870	Vernacular		С
EST.218	Residence	14 Short Street	ca. 1900	Bungalow		С
EST.219	Residence	25 Short Street	ca. 1940	Cape Cod, Colonial Revival		С
EST.222	Howard, Oliver House	31 Short Street	ca. 1815	Federal		С
EST.220	Residence	76 Short Street	ca. 1840	Half Cape Cod, Colonial		С
EST.221	Residence	104 Short Street	ca. 1940	Cape Cod, Colonial Revival		С
EST.224	Residence	106 Short Street	ca. 1940	Cape Cod, Colonial Revival		С

C Contributing property to the district NC Non-contributing property to the district

EASTON CENTER AREA Form No. Area(s)

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Easton Center Area EST.I



261 and 263 Depot Street (l-r), view looking southwest.

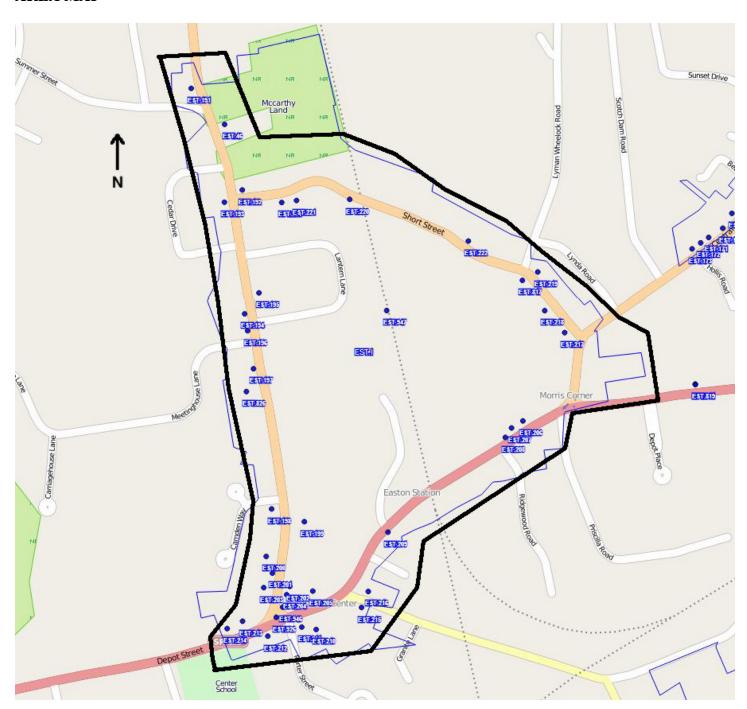


432 and 434 Center Street (l-r), view looking south.

Easton Center Area EST.I

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

### **AREA MAP**



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed
- = area boundary\*not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta. http://maps.mhc-macris.net

# FORM A - AREA

Massachusetts Historical Commission Massachusetts Archives Building 220 Morrissey Boulevard Boston, Massachusetts 02125

### **PHOTOGRAPH**

(3"x3" or 3 1/2"x5" black and white only) Label photos on back with town and address for all buildings shown. Record film roll and negative numbers here on the form. Staple 1-2 photos to left side of form over this space. Attach additional photos to continuation sheets.

Roll Negatives

#### SKETCH MAP

Draw a map of the area indicating properties within it. Circle and number properties for which individual inventory forms exist. Label streets including route numbers, if any. Attach a continuation sheet if space is not sufficient here. Indicate north.

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

Brockton

I

46, 817, 826, 190- 1<sup>C</sup>/1 222, 926, 946, 947

Town

Easton

Place

Easton Center

Area Name Easton Center

Present Uses Residential/Civic

Construction Dates Ca. 1786-1990

**Overall Condition** 

Fair to good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations** 

Many modern buildings; synthetic siding; additions;

Acreage

Approximately 250

Recorded by

Sanford Johnson

Organization

Massachusetts Historical Commission

Date (month/year)

9/98

NOV 2 3 1993

MASS. HIST. COMM

#### AREA FORM

### **ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION** See continuation sheet

Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas in the community.

The Easton Center Area consists of Center Street from Depot to Summer Street, Depot Street from School Street to Short Street and all of Short Street. In the eighteenth century, it was the civic and social center of the town, however, those functions moved to the village of North Easton during the nineteenth century. The area is approximately 250 acres and is developed primarily with residences, a church, a store and two small cemeteries. A total of 58 historic resources exist among approximately 120 buildings, structures and objects. Historic resources date from the late 1700's to the late twentieth century. Land is wooded and flat with a small stream and disused railroad right-of-way bisecting the area. The predominant architectural style is the Victorian Eclectic but Federal, Greek Revival, Colonial Revival and a Bungalow building also exist. Workmanship and design quality are of a modest type, found in many farming towns developed during the period. Most residences are one or two stories and occupy spacious lots, formerly used for agriculture. The architectural landmark of the area is the 1885 Evangelical Congregational Church (MHC # 205) at the northeast corner of Center and Depot Streets. The Shingle style structure, larger and more ornate than all others in Easton Center, commands an important corner site. Another significant location is the northwest corner of Center and Depot Streets, where the town house stood until 1943. The former site of the town house is a large corner lot that is now occupied by a Ranch style residence. Between the two sites on an island in Center Street is the 1882 Civil War Monument (MHC # 926) which serves as the town's official symbol.

### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

✓ see continuation sheet

Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this area relates to the historical development of the community.

### PRE-INDUSTRIAL PERIOD 1723-1830

The Village of Easton Center has historically been the site of a church, local governmental activity and residential settlement but little commercial or industrial activity. The area's first church was built in 1750 and its successor building survives today. Town meetings were held in the meetinghouse until a town house was built for the purpose around 1830. Despite the efforts by town officials and voters to form a community center easily accessible to all residents, economic forces would prevail in determining that North Easton become the functional town center. Easton Center did not have enough natural, industrial or commercial attraction to bring people from other parts of town, as did the Ames Shovel Shop in North Easton (MHC Areas B, E), and so remains a village of secondary importance.

Settlement in Easton Center was begun around 1723 by Benjamin Drake who moved a mile north from Church Street in that year. Population increased slowly after the town voted narrowly in favor of building a meetinghouse at the central location in 1750. Religious and civic activities were then relocated to the northwest corner of Center and Depot Streets from Church Street. The Reverend Solomon Prentice had provided spiritual guidance at the original church since 1745 and continued in this new building. Roads in Easton Center were laid out from the 1710s to the 1730s and were improved around 1752, shortly after construction of the first Easton Center Meetinghouse. By the 1780s, residents had built the town pound on Depot Street and a powder house on Center Street near the meetinghouse, neither of which survives. The presence of the church is reflected on the 1795 Nathan Selee map of Easton, as is Depot Street (then called

**BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCE** 

see continuation sheet

Recommended as a National Register District. If checked, you must attach a National Register Criteria Statement form.

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### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The most notable building in the Easton Center Area is the Evangelical Congregational Church, built in 1885 (MHC # 205) to replace a previously burned church. The Shingle style building has a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof clad in slate shingles, walls shingled in stagger-butt pattern, stained glass lancet windows on the facade and a corner tower with pinnacles and blind gables. Large paneled doors with an arched hood and a band of stained glass above provide access to the vestibule. Projecting gables on the west and east sides expand the plan. The original tall slender spire with finial and weathervane has been removed from atop the tower and replaced with a shorter spire. Sympathetically designed entry porches have been added to the facade and the west side and a two story ell added at the east side. A small wood clapboard barn from the late nineteenth century survives behind the church and an outdoor chapel has been built in the wooded area nearby. While the church has been altered by construction of an entry porch, a side addition and removal of part of the tower, it remains in good condition.

The Federal style William Reed House at 364 Depot Street (MHC # 212) was constructed in 1786. The site is significant for its location across from the former town house and the Congregational Church. Also, the house looks directly at the Civil War Monument at the corner of Depot and Center Streets. Two chimneys mark the roofline of the five-bay by two-bay house with an ell expanding the plan at the rear. An attached barn bearing a plaque indicating the 1786 construction date is located at the east side. It is in good condition and is comparable in style to the Edson House at 300 Center Street (MHC # 46, ca. 1800) and the Oliver Howard House at 31 Short Street (MHC # 222, ca. 1815), the other Federal style residences in Easton Center. The Edson House is similar in form to the Reed House but is removed by nearly a mile from the principal intersection of the Center. The two and one-half-story, wood clapboard house has a ridge-hipped roof and a rear shed-roofed ell. The plan is a five-bay by two-bay plan with regular openings across the facade. A notable barn built in the nineteenth century with an ogee-form ventilator on the roof peak occupies the back yard. Stone walls surround the house and separate it from the large open fields on both sides. It is well-maintained and retains integrity of design and materials. The house at 31 Short Street (MHC # 222) is also a Federal style farmhouse, built around 1815. The two and one-half-story building is built on a five-bay by two-bay plan with a one-story ell at the right side. The center entry is lit by a fanlight and is flanked by pilasters with a hood above. Other ornament includes gable returns and a molded cornice. A stone wall is at the front of the property line and a detached shed and garage are also on the lot.

Greek Revival style design is represented by the Clark House at 285 Center Street (MHC # 190). The five-bay by two-bay, one and one-half-story cottage has been expanded at the rear with a one-story ell. Wood shingle siding, a center chimney and 12/12 double hung sash are distinctive features of the ca. 1840 building. Low stone walls lining the corner lot add to the historical appearance of the house. The former Center Schoolhouse at 350 Depot Street, built 1856 (MHC # 210), is a front-gabled Greek Revival building ornamented with a prominent frieze, gable returns and corner pilasters. The three-bay building is clad in wood shingles and has a one-story ell at the left (east) side. It is set back from the road and now houses a musical instrument store. The David Reed House at 429 Center Street (MHC # 201, ca. 1840) is a Greek Revival style residence oriented perpendicular to the road. The ca. 1840 five-bay, two-story cottage is enlarged by an ell at the left (west) side with attached two car garage. Decorative elements include the peaked window hoods over the 6/6 double-hung sash and the two gabled dormers. Four hundred nine Center Street (MHC # 198, ca. 1850) is a two-story, front-gabled house of three bays with a one and one-half-story rear addition. Gambrel dormers light the upper stories of the addition and 2/2 double-hung sash, extended on the first story, light the remainder of the house. A hipped porch covers the full width of the facade and is supported by jigsawn posts with classically molded caps. The exterior is clad in vinyl clapboards.

Three-fifty-four Depot Street (MHC #211) is a well-maintained, front-gabled Victorian Eclectic style home built around 1870. The three by two-bay plan is enlarged at the east side with a one-story, three sided bay window and by a hipped porch across the facade. The side-hall entry is a double-leaf door with hood mold. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sash, also with hoods and a paired arched sash exists in the gable peak. A molded cornice and gable returns further articulate the exterior, which is clad in vinyl clapboards. The Mason House at 369 Depot Street (MHC #213, ca. 1870) is a Victorian Eclectic style design typical of the neighborhood. The three by two-bay, front-gabled plan is expanded by a two-story bay at the right (east) side wall and a 3/4 width porch attached to the facade. Ornament consists mainly of the 2/2 double-hung sash with flat hoods and plain trim. An outbuilding built around 1900 occupies the back yard. Residences at 3 and 6 Purchase Street (MHC #s 215, 216) are also well-maintained Victorian Eclectic style designs built around 1870. Both are two-story, front-gabled, three-bay forms clad in wood clapboards with ornamental window hoods and entry porches. Three Purchase Street is enlarged with projecting bays at the sides of the plan and has a detached two-bay garage. Six Purchase Street is distinguished by stone walls that line the perimeter of the corner lot. Another pair of

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similar farmhouses is located at 347 and 348 Center Street (MHC #s 194, 195, ca. 1870, ca. 1890). Both are front-gabled, two-story residences with detached barns. The two-bay by three-bay plans are expanded by side ells and are ornamented with Victorian Eclectic elements such as Stick Style ornament, gable returns, corner pilasters and hooded windows. The foundation of 348 is brick and 347 is uncut stone. The side-hall entry at 347 has a Stick style hood and windows at 348 have molded cornices with hoods over the 2/2 double-hung sash.

Four-fourteen Center Street (MHC # 199, ca. 1920) is a large two and one-half-story Colonial Revival style house built around 1920. The five-bay by two-bay plan is enlarged by the attached garage. Windows are 12/12 double-hung sash with beaded trim and the center entry is ornamented with pilasters and a flat hood. A picket fence and stone wall mark the front of the property line. The house at 425 Center Street (MHC # 200) was built around 1940 in the Bungalow form with a prominent shed dormer and gabled center entry porch with segmental arched ceiling. Windows are distinctive 4/1 double-hung sash which impart a Prairie style sensibility. A large side addition which shares the window type has been made to the south wall.

Many modern residences have been built in the area. The densest construction has been on Short Street which has six historic resources and 36 buildings. Intrusions exist elsewhere but not at this level of frequency. The other change that has detracted most from the area is the 1943 demolition of the town house at the northwest corner of Center and Depot Streets. The prominent corner lot is now occupied by a ranch style residence.

There are two cemeteries in Easton Center, both opened in 1803. Center Street is the site of the Central Cemetery (MHC # 826), a plot of about two acres with approximately 150 markers in a variety of stone types. Slate is predominant on graves predating 1840 and many are cut with death's head motifs and poetic verse. After 1840, white limestone became common with urn and willow carvings. Six limestone obelisks about ten feet in height mark the graves of prominent residents. Granite stones appeared after the mid-nineteenth century and remain the most common stone type. An uncut stone retaining wall separates the burial ground from the road and several ornamental cedar trees are located with in the boundaries of the cemetery. The Oliver Howard Cemetery (MHC # 817) is on Short Street and contains approximately 12 headstones and five footstones in its half acre. Markers are made primarily of slate with four limestone examples. An uncut stone wall marks the edge of the graveyard, which is unornamented and contains burials from 1803 to 1835.

The Civil War Monument (MHC # 926, 1882) in the middle of Center Street at its intersection with Depot Street is the focal point of Easton Center. The granite statue of a soldier with rifle at parade rest is twenty-five feet tall and faces south from an island in Center Street. The square base, engraved with the names of 43 dead veterans, is surmounted by four columns supporting a second block ornamented with wreaths on four sides.

### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE - PRE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD 1723-1830

Bridgewater Road). Center Street and Short Street do not appear, possibly because they were narrow paths only. The neighborhood's first school was built of wood in 1793 and replaced with a brick building in 1818. The 1750 church was replaced in 1817 on the same location northwest of the corner of Depot and Center Streets. A farmer and reverend named William Reed built the Federal style Reed House at 364 Depot Street (MHC # 212) in 1786. Other resources built prior to 1830 include the Oliver Howard House (MHC # 222 on Short Street in ca. 1815 and the Federal style residence at 300 Center Street (Edson House, MHC #46).

Two cemeteries were opened in the area in 1803. The Oliver Howard Cemetery (MHC # 817) on Short Street is the resting place of approximately twelve members of the Howard Family, interred between 1803 and 1835. The first burial was an unnamed Howard child in 1803, followed by two War of 1812 veterans named Asaph and Thomas Howard. Oliver Howard, himself a veteran, probably of the Revolution, was interred in 1835 at the age of 80. The Central Cemetery on Center Street (MHC # 826) was originally an agricultural field owned by Benjamin Bates. Bethuel Drake was the first of over two hundred interments in the cemetery by the end of the nineteenth century. Land for the Central Cemetery was allocated in 1803 to replace the Church Street Old Burying Ground (MHC # 877), established around 1715.

#### **EARLY INDUSTRIAL PERIOD 1830-1870**

By 1830, a building used exclusively as a town house had been built across Depot Street from the second Congregational Meetinghouse building, constructed 1817. The 1830 map depicts the meetinghouse as a three-bay, front gabled building with a tower.

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Center Street, connecting the growing industrial village of North Easton with Easton Center, was two and one quarter rods wide. This was exceeded only by the 3 1/2 to 4-rod width of the Boston to Taunton Turnpike, now Washington Street (State Route 138), and indicates the importance of the road between the center and the industrial village.

The 1818 brick school building was replaced again in 1856 with the building that is now located at 350 Depot Street (MHC #210) across from the Evangelical Congregational Church (MHC #205). The Greek Revival style school was built in 1856 and remained in use until 1931. It served for a short time as a Veterans of Foreign Wars meeting hall before being adapted for commercial use. At least five farmers, named Packard, Edson, Clark, Howard and Reed, occupied the neighborhood in 1830. The Packard Farm was located at the present site of the Easton Center School and was bought by the town in 1838 for use as the poor farm. The former William Reed House survives at 364 Depot Street (MHC #212). Oliver Howard lived in the Federal style house at 31 Short Street (MHC # 222), the Clark Family occupied the Greek Revival house at 285 Center Street (MHC # 190) and the Edson family was at 300 Center Street (MHC #46).

By 1851, the village had approximately 22 homeowners and perhaps 100 residents in addition to the poor house, church, school, pound, town house and cemeteries. Growth was slow in agricultural Easton Center because farming was not abundantly profitable compared to the industry in the village of North Easton. The **Old Colony Railroad (MHC #947)** entered Easton Center in 1866 when the company built a spur line through the town that left the main line near Canton and rejoined it at Taunton, but it failed to encourage large scale industry in Easton Center. The passenger and freight stations were west of Center Street and north of Depot. The rails are now gone and the right of way is a narrow path through the woods with no significant cuts, fills or bridges. By 1886, a blacksmithy, cider mill and a shop, possibly the Lackie and Davis Boot Shop, had been built in Easton Center. Despite the presence of the railroad and some small businesses, there was no post office in the neighborhood until 1893.

Several buildings from the mid-nineteenth century remain in Easton Center. The third Center Schoolhouse survives as a musical instrument store at 350 Depot Street (MHC # 210, 1856). The Reed House at 429 Center Street (MHC # 201), built ca. 1840, also has Greek Revival style elements and was formerly the home of David Read. His widow lived here until around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the occupant is noted as Miss Read, possibly a daughter. The house at 31 Short Street (MHC # 222) is a Federal style residence built around 1815 by the farmer Oliver Howard. It was occupied in 1851 by T. Howard. The five by two-bay form with one-story right side ell remains unaltered from its appearance in a historic photo. Houses at 285 and at 314 Center Street (MHC #s 190, 192) were built for farm families in the mid-nineteenth century, possibly for Daniel Clark and Miranda Howard, respectively. The Federal style Edson House at 300 Center Street (MHC # 46) was occupied by the Edson family from at least 1851 to 1871.

#### LATE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD 1870-1915

Easton Center was populated mostly by farmers in the Late Industrial Period in spite of its weak soil and being the civic center of the town. Some industries much smaller than those in North and South Easton existed and no stores are apparent in the historical record. Residents were most frequently farmers as noted in resident directory listings and by large lots still surrounding many of the homes. A post office was operated from only 1893 to 1910 at 429 Center Street (MHC # 201). The focus of the town in most respects had migrated to North Easton with the growth of the Ames Shovel Company (MHC # 4, Area B) in the Early Industrial Period.

The house at 285 Center Street (MHC # 190) was built around 1840, possibly for the 1851 occupant D. Clark whose family remained here into the 1900s. Daniel A. Clark was a retired carpenter in 1889. His son, Daniel F. Clark, was working here as a carpenter and farmer by that time and remained on the property until after the turn of the century. The 1871 map indicates a carpenter shop just north of the Clark house which is no longer existent. The Edson House at 300 Center Street (MHC # 46) was occupied by another Clark family member by 1886. In 1871-1886, 31 Short Street (MHC # 222) was the home of Jabez Mayall, a farmer who worked the land with his two sons James and Joseph. Three-fourteen Center Street (MHC # 192) was built in the mid-nineteenth century and was occupied by Miranda Howard in the 1880s. Ms. Howard was a soapmaker according to the resident directory from 1889. Two remarkably similar houses face each other across Center Street at 347 and 348 (MHC #s 194, 195). Built in the third quarter of the nineteenth century, they were occupied by William A. Leonard and Mrs. H. L. Leonard in 1889. William Leonard worked as a heelmaker at the Ross Heel company on Washington Street in South Easton. A representative architectural design from the late nineteenth century is at 6 Purchase Street (MHC # 216). This was built around 1885 for a farmer named Stillman Lincoln

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according to the resident directories from 1889 and 1911. A similarly designed home is across the street at 3 Purchase Street (MHC # 215) and may have been built simultaneously.

Later nineteenth century buildings were typically built in the Victorian Eclectic style, except for the Evangelical Congregational Church (MHC # 205), which is a large, ornate Shingle style design. It was built in 1883-1885 to replace a burned church built on this site in 1832. The church continues in use today but has been altered by the replacement of a shortened spire above the tower and the addition of shed porches at the front and side entries and a two-story addition at the east side of the building. A relocated rail-related outbuilding and a wooded meeting area with a gazebo are in the back of the church yard. A new alms house with barn was built in 1874 on the current site of the Center School on School Street. It was under the care of Charlie Scott in 1906 and remained an active farm until 1940. One of the town's two lock-ups was built of brick at the alms house in 1886, the other being in North Easton. The Easton Center Post Office, opened in 1893, operated only until 1910 at the David Reed House (429 Center Street, MHC # 201), when services moved to South Easton. The Civil War Monument (MHC # 926), erected 1882 at the corner of Center and Depot Streets remains as an indication of the significance Easton Center once enjoyed. Forty-three names of dead veterans are inscribed on the square granite base. The statue of a soldier with rifle at parade rest is twenty-five feet tall and serves as the town's municipal symbol.

The presence of the street railway beginning in 1899 did not inspire a great deal of suburban development and survived for only a decade in this part of town. It was a part of the Mansfield and Easton Street Railway system that entered the Center from the west on Depot Street and turned north on Center Street. This streetcar line was one of two in town and connected Easton Center with Brockton, Stoughton and Raynham and Mansfield during the years 1899-1909. The other was the Brockton and Taunton line which served the vicinity of North Easton and South Easton and endured until 1932. The Old Colony Railroad (MHC #947), built a branch from Easton Center to Eastondale in 1888 along Purchase Street, five years after which all trackage in Easton was leased by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. From the time of the construction of the Old Colony Railroad in 1866 until after the midtwentieth century, the Easton Center Depot was located east of Center Street and south of Short Street. Access was from Center Street. This was just to the south of the cider mill which was built around 1870 but no longer survives.

#### **EARLY MODERN PERIOD 1915-1945**

There were surely farmers left in the area during this period but it was at this time that they began to be joined by nonagricultural workers. By 1920, residents of Easton Center included a clerk named Clifton Ripley and his wife Ruth near 263 Depot Street (MHC # 208), a manufacturer of lasts (shoe patterns) named Fred Clapp at 3 Purchase Street (MHC # 215), a shovel factory worker named George Mason near 369 Depot Street (MHC # 213) and a wood chopper named D. Washburn on Central near Short Street. The occupations of these residents probably necessitated daily travel to their jobs. The shovelworker George Mason most likely had to get to the Ames Shovel Company (MHC # 4, Area B) in North Easton, as did the clerk Ripley. The street railway in this part of town had gone out of business in 1909, indicating the likelihood of travel by automobile. Despite the presence of streetcars and automobiles, residential construction during the twentieth century was slow. The Colonial Revival style house at 414 Center Street (MHC # 199), built around 1920 and 425 Center Street, (MHC #200, ca. 1940) are early representatives of the trend toward suburban development in the area. Four fourteen Center Street has an attached garage indicating the automobile oriented nature of the

Cape Cod Houses built in the 1940s are present in the area at 25 Short Street (MHC # 219), 367 Center Street (MHC # 197) 124 104 and 106 Short Street (MHC # 221, 194). These are modest-scaled three and five-bay, side-gabled residences clad in wood clapboards and shingles. Most have 6/6 double-hung sash and the house at 106 Short Street (MHC # 191) has a multiple pane Zzył picture window in the facade. Suburban construction of this type also took place off Central Street on Hollis Street in ca. 1948.

The Old Colony Railroad (MHC #947), after 1893 part of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, went bankrupt in 1935 and was reorganized in 1947. The alms house was in use by the town as a farm until the poor were moved to Middleborough in 1940. The house, barn and lock-up were sold in 1942 and later demolished to make way for the Center School. Demolition of the town hall at the northwest corner of Center and Depot Streets occurred in 1943 with subsequent town meetings held at the high school gym. In 1925, the Evangelical Congregational Church (MHC # 205) vestry was the site of a Ku Klux Klan rally of several hundred men, according to recollections of a resident mentioned in the book "Easton's Neighborhoods".

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### **MODERN PERIOD 1945-1960**

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad went bankrupt again in 1961, was reorganized as part of the giant Penn Central Company in 1968. Service south of Easton Center was stopped at that time. A large number of homes was built between 1963 and 1975 according to USGS maps from those years. Split-level, Neo-Colonial, Garrison and other late twentieth century styles occupy the area. Short Street has experienced the highest degree of recent development but the surviving resources continue to impart a sense of the historic appearance of Easton Center. Large yards recall agricultural fields that surrounded the farms and the busy intersection of Center and Depot Streets helps recall the town's formerly principal civic focus, Easton Center.

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**Property Address** Community Center, Short, Depot Streets Easton

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# National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

Individually eligible

Eligible only in a historic district

Contributing to a potential historic district

Potential historic district X

Criteria:

XCD X A B

Criteria considerations:

B

C

D

Statement of significance by: Sanford Johnson

The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

E

F

G

The Easton Center Area is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district under criteria A and C. The neighborhood contains elements of its nineteenth century residential, civic and agricultural activities on Depot, Short and Center Streets. The focus of the district is at the intersection of Depot and Center Streets, now the location of the Evangelical Congregational Church and the granite Civil War Monument. The town hall had stood at the northwest corner of until the 1940s. In addition to the church and statue, there are Federal, Greek Revival, Victorian Eclectic, Colonial Revival and Cape Cod style residences. Resources retain integrity of design and association and are eligible at the local level.

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# Modern Buildings are not Represented on District Data Sheet

lmv#	Si# Singel Name	<b>Ругорану Name</b>	Date	Avrelititeentral Style
946	434 Center Street	Granite Marker	1974	N/A
205	Depot Street	Congregational Church	1885	Shingle
206	259 Depot Street	House	ca. 1860	No Style
207	261 Depot Street	House	ca. 1860	No Style
208	263 Depot Street	Ripley House	ca. 1840	No Style
	263 Depot Street	Shed	ca. 1900	No Style
209	336 Depot Street	House	ca. 1840	No Style
	336 Depot Street	Garage	ca. 1940	No Style
210	350 Depot Street	Former Center Schoolhouse	1856	Greek Revival
211	354 Depot Street	House	ca. 1870	Victorian Eclectic
212	364 Depot Street	William Reed House	1786	Federal
	364 Depot Street	Barn	ca. 1900	No Style
213	369 Depot Street	Mason House	ca. 1870	Victorian Eclectic
	369 Depot Street	Shed	ca. 1900	No Style
214	375 Depot Street	House	ca. 1860	Victorian Eclectic
215	3 Purchase Street	Clapp House	ca.1870	Victorian Eclectic
	3 Purchase Street	Garage	ca. 1940	No Style
216	6 Purchase Street	Stillman Lincoln House	ca. 1870	Victorian Eclectic
	6 Purchase Street	Stone wall	ca. 1900	N/A
817	Short Street	Oliver Howard Cemetery	1803	N/A
217	4 Short Street	House	ca. 1870	Victorian Eclectic
218	14 Short Street	House	ca. 1900	Bungalow
219	25 Short Street	House	ca. 1940	Cape Cod
222	31 Short Street	Oliver Howard House	ca. 1815	Federal
220	76 Short Street	House	ca. 1840	No Style
221	104 Short Street	House	ca. 1940	Cape Cod
191-/224	106 Short Street	House	ca. 1940	Cape Cod

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# Modern Buildings are not Represented on District Data Sheet

lnv#	St# Street Name	Property Name	Date	Architectural Style
947		Former Old Colony RR	1866	N/A
826	Center Street	Central Cemetery	1803	N/A
926	Center Street	Civil War Monument	1882	N/A
190 191	285 Center Street	Clark House	ca. 1840	Greek Revival
	285 Center Street	Stone Wall	ca. 1900	N/A
46	300 Center Street	Edson House	ca. 1800	Federal
	300 Center Street	Barn	ca. 1900	No Style
	300 Center Street	Stone Wall	ca. 1900	N/A
192	314 Center Street	Miranda Howard House	ca. 1840	No Style
193	321 Center Street	House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
	321 Center Street	Barn	ca. 1890	Victorian Eclectic
e e	321 Center Street	Stone Wall	ca. 1900	N/A
194	347 Center Street	Wm. Leonard House	ca. 1870	Victorian Eclectic
	347 Center Street	Barn	ca. 1900	Victorian Eclectic
195	348 Center Street	H. L. Leonard House	ca. 1890	Victorian Eclectic
	348 Center Street	Barn	ca. 1900	Victorian Eclectic
196	349 Center Street	House	ca. 1870	Victorian Eclectic
	349 Center Street	Barn	ca.1870	No Style
197	367 Center Street	House	ca. 1940	Cape Cod
198	409 Center Street	House	ca. 1850	Victorian Eclectic
	409 Center Street	Barn	ca. 1970	No Style
	409 Center Street	Stone wall	ca. 1900	N/A
199	414 Center Street	House	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival
200	425 Center Street	House	ca. 1940	Bungalow
	425 Center Street	Garage	ca. 1940	No Style
201	429 Center Street	David Reed House	ca. 1840	Greek Revival
202	432 Center Street	House	ca. 1860	Victorian Eclectic
	432 Center Street	Garage	ca. 1940	No Style
203	433 Center Street	House	ca. 1860	Victorian Eclectic
	433 Center Street	Shed	ca. 1900	No Style
204	434 Center Street	House	ca. 1860	Victorian Eclectic

Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, Massachusetts 02125 Town

**Property Address** 

Easton

Center, Depot, Short,

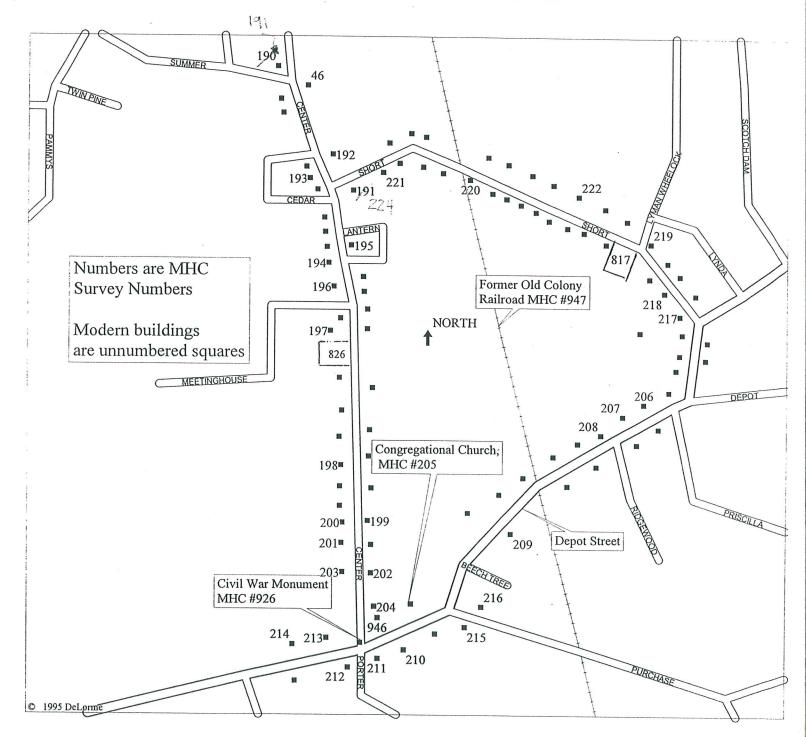
**Purchase Streets** 

Area(s)

**Easton Center** 

Form No. I

# Modern Buildings are Unnumbered Squares



Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, MA 02125

Town Easton

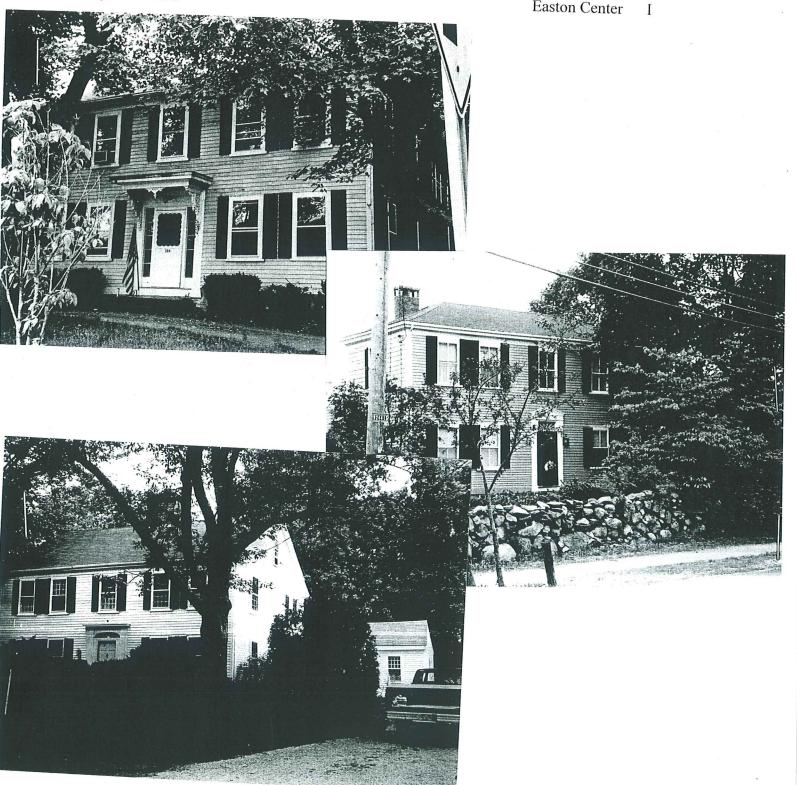
**Property Address** Center, Depot, Short

Purchase Streets

Area(s)

Form No.

Easton Center



Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, MA 02125 **Town** Easton

Property Address
Center, Depot, Short

Purchase Streets

Area(s)

Form No.

Easton Center



Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, MA 02125 **Town** Easton

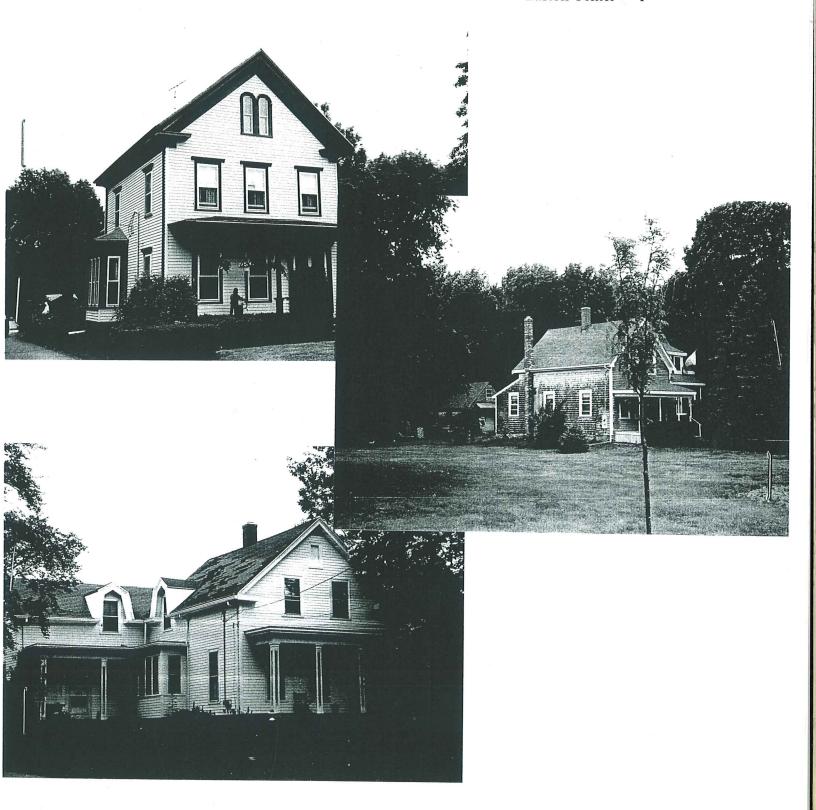
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Purchase Streets

Area(s)

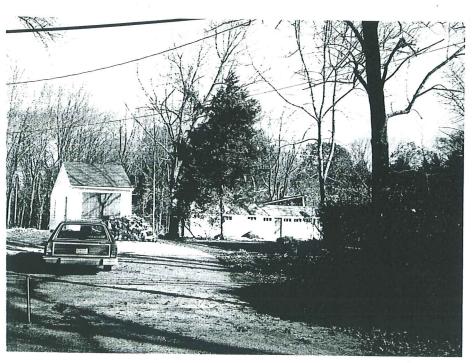
Form No.

**Easton Center** 



Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, Massachusetts 02125





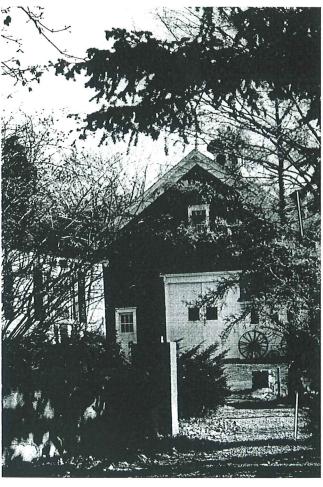
**Town** Easton

**Property Address** 

Center, Depot, Short, Purchase Streets

(s) Form No.

Area(s)
Easton Center



Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, MA 02125

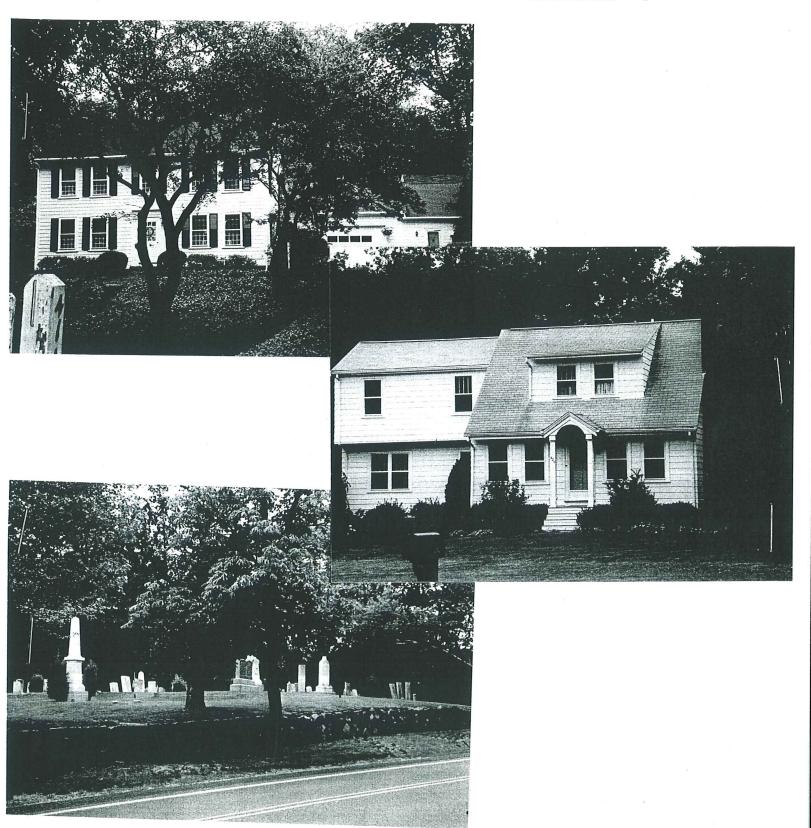
Town Easton **Property Address** Center, Depot, Short

**Purchase Streets** 

Area(s)

Form No.

Easton Center



Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, MA 02125

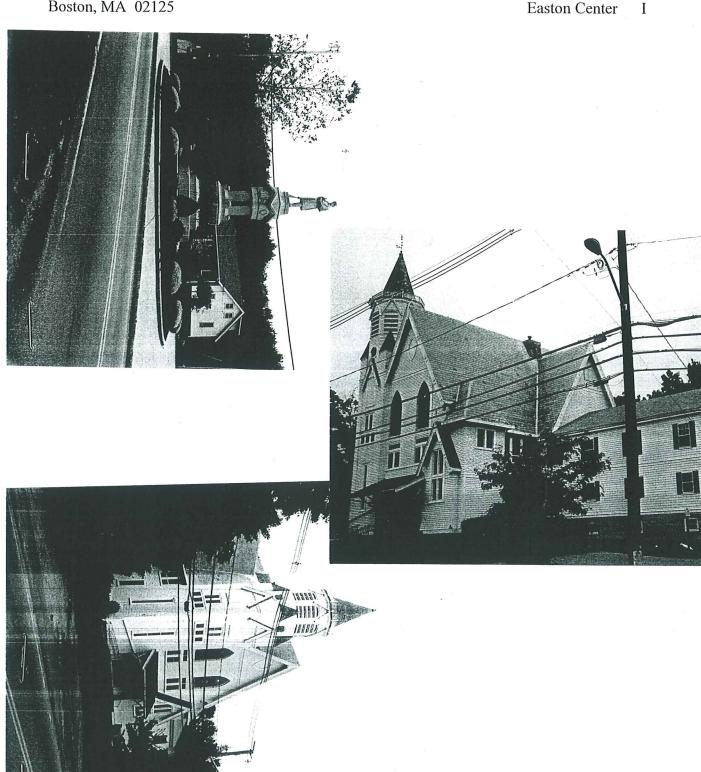
Town Easton **Property Address** Center, Depot, Short

Purchase Streets

Area(s)

Form No.

Easton Center



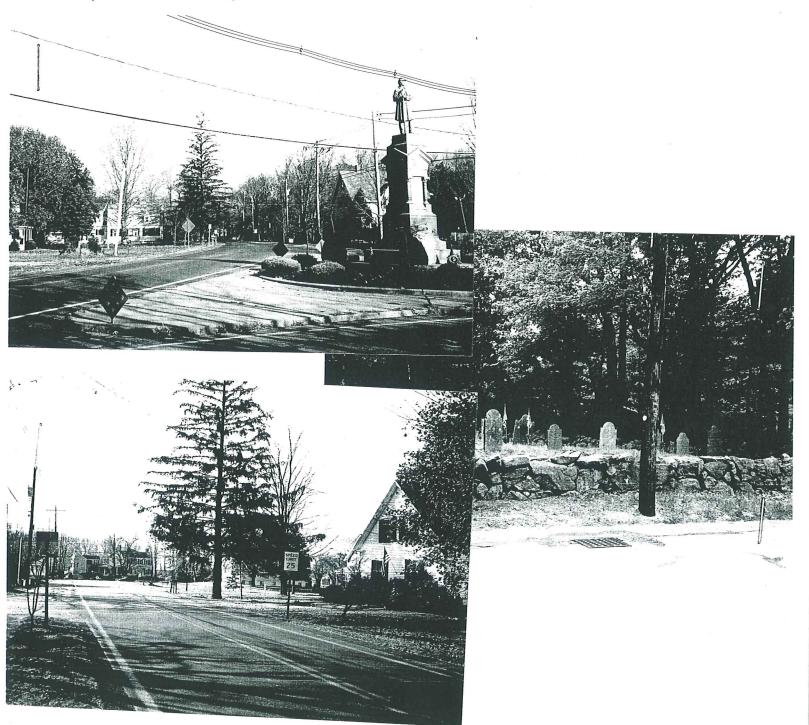
Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, Massachusetts 02125 **Town** Easton

**Property Address** 

Center, Depot, Short,

Purchase Streets Form No.

Area(s)
Easton Center



EASTON

HAYWARD-POOL AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s) Form No.

Hayward – Pool Area EST.K

### Prepared by PAL, December 2012

This continuation sheet is a supplement to the existing inventory form for Hayward-Pool Area, EST.K.

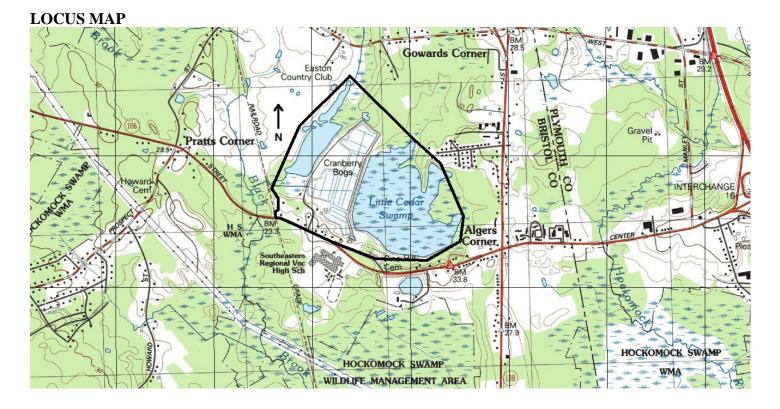
### **ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)**

A field survey in December 2012 verified that the Hayward-Pool Area appears to be largely unchanged since it was previously surveyed in 1998. The survey confirmed that there are at least 10 contributing properties of high architectural and historical integrity. Due to access restrictions, a site visit to the Morse Brothers Cranberry Bog (EST.948), which includes Morse Brothers Company Building #1 (EST.252), Morse Brothers Company Building #2 (EST.253), Morse Brothers Company Shed #1 (EST.252), and Morse Brothers Company Shed #2 (EST.252) was not possible to complete photography and documentation and to determine integrity. The Area Data Sheet reflects the most current updates for all properties within the area that are listed in the MHC Inventory. The survey confirmed that the Hayward-Pool Area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criteria A and C for its association with nineteenth-century residential, agricultural, and light industrial activities in Easton and for its well-preserved collection of residential architecture in the Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival, and Colonial Revival styles.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (Continued)**

Johnson, Sanford

1998 *MHC Form A: Hayward-Pool Area*. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.



**EASTON** 

HAYWARD-POOL AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.

Hayward – Pool Area EST.K

The following is a list of properties within the district that are included in the MHC Inventory.

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Statu s
EST.948	Morse Brothers Cranberry Bog	Foundry Street	1910			С
EST.252	Morse Brothers Cranberry Company Building #1	Foundry Street	1910	Colonial Revival		С
EST.253	Morse Brothers Cranberry Company Building #2	Foundry Street	1910	Colonial Revival		С
EST.254	Morse Brothers Cranberry Company Shed #1	Foundry Street	1910	Colonial Revival		С
EST.244	Morse Brothers Cranberry Company Shed #2	Foundry Street	1910	Colonial Revival		С
EST.950	Old Colony Railroad	Foundry Street	1866			С
EST.62	Red, The House	227 Foundry Street	1778	Federal		С
EST.245	Hayward, Edward, R. House	239 Foundry Street	1870	Italianate	1	С
EST.246	Hayward, Harold – Gershman House	243Foundry Street	1928	Colonial Revival	1	С
EST.247	Hayward, Edward B. House	247 Foundry Street	1880	Queen Anne	2	С
EST.248	Hayward, Joseph Jr. House	261 Foundry Street	1810	Federal		С
EST.249	Pool, Harrison House	263 Foundry Street	1870	Greek Revival		С
EST.63	Poule House	269 Foundry Street	1780	Colonial		С
EST.251	Hayward, Edward – Pool, Dea. Samuel House	285 Foundry Street	1770	Colonial		С
EST.827	Pine Grove Cemetery	Morse Road	1796			С

C Contributing property to the district NC Non-contributing property to the district

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

Hayward – Pool Area EST.K



Edward B. Hayward House (EST.247), view looking north.

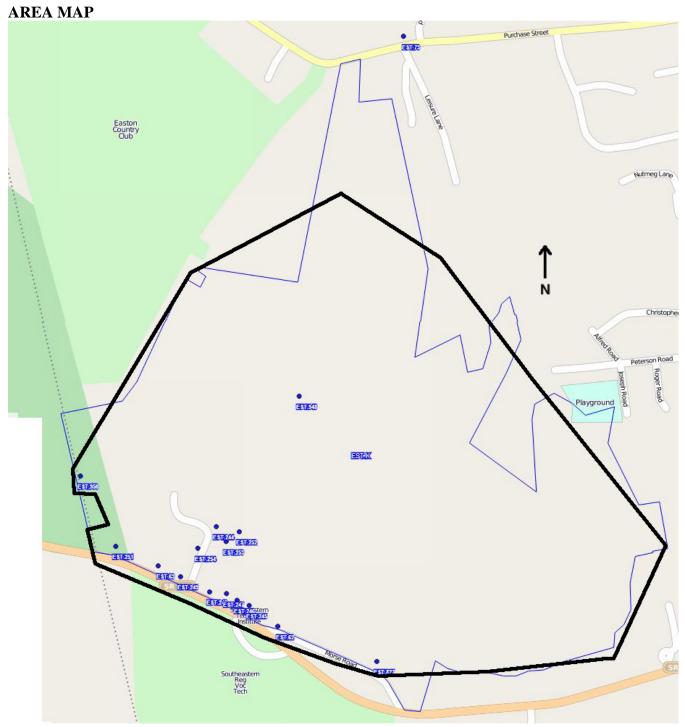


Harold Hayward – Gershman House (EST.246) and Edward Hayward, R. House (EST.245) (l-r), view looking northwest.

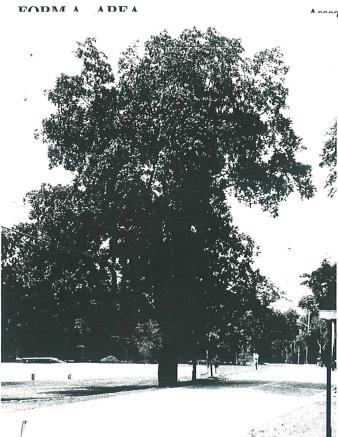
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area(s) Form No.

Hayward – Pool Area EST.K



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed
- = area boundary \*not to scale



Accessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

Brockton

63, 244-254, 827, 947, 948

Town

Easton

Place

Area Name Hayward-Pool Area

Present Uses Residential, Agricultural, Burial Ground

**Construction Dates** 1770-1928

**Overall Condition** 

Good-Excellent

Major Intrusions and Alterations

Acreage

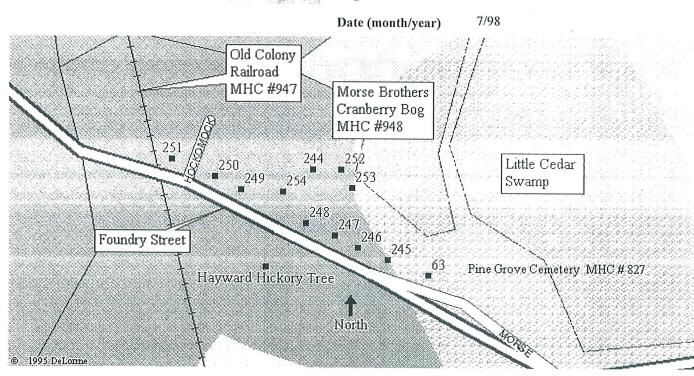
Approximately 60

Recorded by

Sanford Johnson

Organization

**Easton Historical Commission** 



Follow Massachusetts Historical Commission Survey Manual instructions for completing this form.

### AREA FORM

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

✓ see continuation sheet

Describe architectural, structural and landscape features and evaluate in terms of other areas in the community.

The Hayward-Pool Area is named for two families who settled the area around 1713. The landscape is wooded rolling hills with a cranberry bog and cedar swamp at the north side, totaling about 60 acres. The area is on the north side of Foundry Street and includes the former Old Colony Railroad at its western end and the Pine Grove Cemetery at the east end of Morse Road. The length of Morse Road runs parallel to Foundry Street for approximately one quarter mile at the eastern end of the area. Resource types include residences, barns, stone walls, a cranberry bog with four associated structures and a cemetery. Building styles are Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival, Shingle, Victorian Eclectic and Colonial Revival, rendered in wood. Land use has been agricultural, light industrial and is now mainly residential with the exception of the cranberry bog. Buildings in the area are located on large adjacent lots on the north side of Foundry Street, imparting a linear village sensibility. The lack of a crossroads precludes a sense of geographical depth. Buildings are in good to excellent condition and retain integrity of design, materials and setting in most cases. The modern vocational school adjacent to the southern edge of the area is of a far larger scale than homes in the neighborhood.

The 1778 Joseph Hayward "Red House" at 227 Foundry Street (MHC #63) is a Federal style design of five bays and two and one-half stories with a large center chimney. The two-room plan is expanded by an attached Colonial Revival style garage with arched doorway. Distinctive elements include the 12/12 double-hung sash and Federal entry surround. Walls are clad in vinyl clapboards, the roof in asphalt shingles and the foundation is built of cut granite. A barn was attached to the east side of the house according to an 1895 map but does not survive. The house is in good condition.

### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

✓ see continuation sheet

Explain historical development of the area. Discuss how this area relates to the historical development of the community.

PRE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD 1713-1830

The history of the Hayward-Pool Area is characterized primarily by agricultural activities carried out amid light industry such as sawmilling and precision measuring instrument manufacture. European settlement in the area was carried out by residents moving east from Alger's Corner (Foundry and Prospect Streets) and west from Pratt's Corner (Foundry and Washington Streets) in the early 1700s. Edward and Hannah Hayward built a house around 1713 on the site of 227 Foundry Street in order to harvest the marsh hay and cedar trees growing to the north and to dig clay for bricks. The swampy ground also provided an opportunity to manufacture iron products from bog iron. Sons of the Haywards, Edward Jr. and Joseph, had both built houses in the area by 1780 and continued to harvest the marsh hay and cedar trees. Foundry Street had been extended as a town way by 1782 between the Red House (227 Foundry Street, MHC #63) and Prospect Street. By 1830 there were at least three houses between Prospect and Turnpike Streets, (227, 261, 285 Foundry Street, MHC #s 63, 248, 251) occupied by Haywards and by selectman John Pool. A variety of small scale industries, including sawmilling by George Washington Hayward, and precision measuring instrument manufacture by John and Horace Pool, had begun operations in the area by 1830 which continued into the early twentieth century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCE see continuation sheet

Recommended as a National Register District. If checked, you must attach a National Register Criteria Statement form.

Town Easton **Property Address** 

Foundry, Morse

Streets

Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.

Hayward - Pool K

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Joseph Hayward Jr. House at 261 Foundry Street, (MHC # 248) built ca. 1810, is one of three side-gabled, one and one-halfstory cottages in the area. The Federal style five-bay facade is lit by 12/12 double-hung sash placed close to the eave and the center entry is ornamented by pilasters and a frieze. A large brick chimney marks the center of the roofline. Wood shingled walls are supported by the cut granite foundation. An expanse of grassy yard separates the house with detached 19th century barn from its neighbors. The buildings are in good condition and retain integrity of setting and materials. The ca. 1850 Horace M. Pool House at 269 Foundry Street (MHC # 250) is a Greek cottage similar to 261 Foundry Street. The five-bay facade is lit by 6/6 double-hung sash and has a center entry with full-length sidelights. Wood clapboards sheath the facade and wood shingles are on the side elevations. The attached barn and large yard remain from the period of agricultural use. A third cottage is located at 285 Foundry Street (Edward Hayward/Deacon Pool House, MHC # 251) and is the oldest of the group, built around 1770. The Colonial style house has a center chimney, 2/2 double-hung sash very close to the overhanging eave and a jetty on the gable ends. It is clad in wood clapboard and expanded at the rear by a one-story addition.

The Edward R. Hayward House at 239 Foundry Street (MHC # 245) is a two and one-half-story Victorian Eclectic style residence built around 1870. The side-gabled plan is expanded by a one-story ell at the right (east) elevation and by two bays on the first story of the facade. Round-headed sash light the gable peaks. Walls are clad in vinyl clapboards and windows are 1/1 modern sash. The Edward B. Hayward House at 247 Foundry Street (MHC # 247) is a large ornate Shingle style residence built for the civil engineer and surveyor around 1880. The three bay, cross-gabled plan is three bays deep and is expanded by porches at the facade and left (west) elevation. Decorative elements include the stagger butt pattern shingles, turned porch posts with jigsawn brackets, vergeboards and a wide frieze. A front-gabled barn built in the 19th century is attached at the right side of the well-maintained house. The scale and level of ornament mark this as the architectural centerpiece of the Hayward-Pool Area. The Harrison Pool House at 263 Foundry Street (MHC # 249) is a one and one-half story, front gabled Victorian Eclectic style residence built around 1870. The three-bay by two-bay plan is expanded by a left side ell with a modern shed dormer on the front slope of the roof. The house has been altered by the addition of vinyl siding and 1/1 double-hung sash. A high stone wall that may have been part of a barn foundation occupies the back yard.

The buildings of the Morse Brothers Cranberry Bog (MHC # 244) appear to have been built around 1910 when the bog was first commercially harvested. The two wood clapboard structures at the driveway are one-story, pyramidal hipped forms with 12/12 double-hung sash, but, few other distinguishing elements. A pair of two-story wood shingled buildings are located further north of Foundry Street and appear to serve as storage and administration offices. These are located at the western edge of the bog and may post-date the original bog-related buildings. The bog is wet, low-lying ground adjacent to the little Cedar Swamp.

The Hayward/Gershman House at 243 Foundry Street (MHC # 246) is a Colonial Revival style residence built in 1928. The sidegabled, two and one-half-story wood-shingled building is ornamented with a Colonial Revival center entry porch with gabled roof and segmental arched ceiling. A one-story enclosed porch occupies the left (west) wall and is topped by a balustrade. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash and two chimneys mark the roofline. A detached wood shingled garage is in the back yard and may have been built during the first half of the twentieth century.

The Pine Grove Cemetery (MHC #827) is at the eastern end of Morse Street and occupies approximately one acre of flat ground surrounded by pine forest. A cast-iron gate set in concrete footings marks the entry to the cemetery which contains approximately 100 stones cut in slate, limestone and granite. Three limestone obelisks mark the resting places of some of the more prosperous residents which include many Pool and Hayward family members. A low stone wall separates the burial ground from the road.

The Hayward-Pool Area is a cohesive group of residences with a strong historical association to one another through shared family ownership. The distinct boundaries and lack of intrusions and alterations on the north side of Foundry Street facilitate the historic appearance of the neighborhood.

Town

**Property Address** 

Easton

Foundry, Morse

Streets

Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.

Hayward - Pool K

#### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE - PRE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD - 1713-1830

The Edward Hayward/Deacon Samuel Pool House at 285 Foundry Street (MHC #251) may have been built around 1770. The Deacon (1736-1830) occupied the house until his death and it was later owned by selectman, town clerk and treasurer, John Pool (1769-1865). Mr. Pool was the father of the founders of the measuring instrument company, John Jr. and Horace Pool. The "Red House" at 227 Foundry Street (MHC # 63) was built in 1778 for the lumberman and farmer Joseph Hayward (1738-1825) who donated land for the Pine Grove Cemetery in 1796 (MHC # 827), in which many members of both the Hayward and Pool families are buried. The Joseph Hayward Jr. House at 261 Foundry Street (MHC #248) was built around 1810 and was occupied by Joseph's descendants who farmed the land until 1996. The property remains in the Hayward family.

#### **EARLY INDUSTRIAL PERIOD 1830-1870**

By 1830, North Easton, South Easton and the Foundry Village had all been industrialized to a large degree while the Hayward-Pool area was not noted as such on the map published in that year. This is explained by the relatively small scale of the operations here in comparison to the other villages. The John and H. M. Pool Company, makers of surveying, leveling and other precision measuring instruments, were the principal industrialists in the neighborhood and employed only three to eight people during the 1800s. The company's products included levels, theodolites, protractors, compasses, gunsights and measuring chains. Production began around 1825 and continued into the twentieth century with products being recognized for quality of manufacture by mechanics' groups over a long period of time. One of the family members branched into the manufacture of thermometers in mid-century at Alger's Corner. The H. M. Pool surveying instrument company was based in a building no longer extant between 285 and 269 Foundry Street (MHC #s 251, 250) as seen by instrument and thermometer glass still on the ground.

The Harrison Pool House at 263 Foundry Street (MHC #249), built around 1850 for Mr. Pool (1816-1869), was later occupied by John M. Pool (1824-1904) who operated the instrument factory two doors to the west. John Pool occupied the house until his death in 1904 and was the final operative of the instrument factory. Harrison Pool's brother and boss Horace (1803-1878) occupied the house at 269 Foundry Street (MHC # 250), built around 1850. This was later occupied by Anne M. Richmond, possibly a widowed daughter.

Members of the Hayward family also contributed to economic growth in the neighborhood, although in more traditional ways than the Pools. Edward Hayward's grandson George occupied the Red House at 227 Foundry Street (MHC # 63) during much of the nineteenth century and farmed the land. George Washington Hayward (1807-1880) also produced charcoal, operated a steam sawmill, raised and cured hops on the property from around 1869 through the end of the period. He learned hop growing from his cousin Cyrus in Hamilton, New York, a well documented center of hop culture. The hop harvest was a time of intensive labor by many temporary employees and required the construction of a considerable structure for drying and storage. In 1884, Hayward hired 50 boys to pick his crop. The hop kiln and barn, built 1868, were just west of the house according to the 1871 Beers map and may have stood until after 1895. In 1829, G.W. Hayward brought a hickory tree from Ohio with exceptionally large nuts which still stands across the street from the Hayward - Pool Area on the grounds of the Southeastern Regional Vocational Technical High School.

The Old Colony Railroad (MHC #947) was constructed west of the area in 1866. The company built a spur line through Easton that left the main line near Canton and rejoined it at Taunton, but it failed to encourage large scale industry in the town. A spur was built south of the Hayward - Pool Area to transport product of the Hayward saw mill.

### LATE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD 1870-1915

Settlement patterns and activities established during the Early Industrial Period continued in the Late Industrial. Hop production at the G. W. Hayward Farm endured until at least 1886, long after it was not commonly produced in this region of the country. The steam sawmill augmented hop production income for the Haywards from the late 1860s and produced a million board feet of lumber in its

Town

**Property Address** 

Easton

Foundry, Morse

Streets

Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s) Form No. Hayward - Pool K

first year of operation. Indeed, there is a rail siding in the vicinity on the 1895 atlas indicating the mill shipped a great deal of lumber. Not more than six families lived within the boundaries of the area and were able to carry on the three distinct industries of milling, measuring instrument manufacture and charcoal production in addition to the agricultural activities. The mathematical instrument company continued to operate under the management of John M. Pool until after 1889 according to the resident directory of that year. The Brockton and Taunton Street Railway began operations around 1896 on the length of Washington Street and bypassed the Hayward-Pool Area at Alger's Corner to the east. It continued operation into the Early Modern Period.

Residents built several notable homes during the period including the ornate Shingle style E. B. Hayward House at 247 Foundry Street (MHC # 247). Edward B. (1861-1948) and Mary Ann Hayward built this home ca. 1885 while Mr. Hayward worked as a civil engineer, insurance salesman and surveyor. At the turn of the century, Mr. Hayward worked as surveyor to the Ames family of shovel manufacturers (MHC Areas B, E).

The Edward R. Hayward House at 239 Foundry Street (MHC # 245), built around 1870, was occupied by Mr. Hayward (1837-1915) until at least 1911. Mr. Hayward worked as a farmer and lumber dealer, utilizing the steam sawmill constructed by his father George Washington Hayward on the south side of Foundry Street in 1869. This mill burned in 1873, was rebuilt and burned again in 1889. Other Haywards in the area in the Late Industrial Period included the farmer Nahum Hayward and his relative William W. Hayward who tuned pianos.

The Morse Brothers Cranberry Bog (MHC # 244) on Foundry Street opened in 1910 under the name Meadow Lea Bog which comprises the southwest corner of Little Cedar Swamp. The swamp had attracted the area's original settlers in the eighteenth century for its cedar trees, marsh hay and bog iron and continues to provide agricultural products to the present day. Two small wood clapboard sheds exist near the street and probably were built around the time of the bog's first cranberry operations. Two other shingled buildings constructed during the first half of the twentieth century exist farther north of Foundry Street. The bog was owned by a resident of Carver until 1958 when the Morse Brothers bought the property.

#### **EARLY MODERN PERIOD 1915-1945**

By 1940, according to maps created by the W. P. A., land in the area was in use as pasture with few planted crops. Approximately one-half the buildings in the neighborhood were agricultural residences while others were residential. Morse Road was a segment of Foundry Street that had been bypassed between 1921 and 1936, lending sense of isolation to the Pine Grove Cemetery (MHC #827).

In 1920, Edward B. and Mary Ann Hayward and their children, Beth, E. Carleton and Kenneth resided at 247 Foundry Street (MHC # 247). Mr. Hayward worked as engineer for the Meadow Lea Cranberry Company which later became the Morse Brothers Cranberry Bog (MHC # 244). The children worked respectively as a teacher, farmer and civil engineer. In 1939, Mr. Hayward worked for the firm Hayward and Hayward, possibly another name for his surveying company. The Colonial Revival style Hayward/Gershman House at 243 Foundry Street (MHC # 246), was built around 1928 for Harold and Mable Hayward. Mr. Hayward worked as the manager of Hayward Motors on Washington Street according to 1939 the resident directory. The only Pool family members in the neighborhood according to the resident directory in 1929 were Herbert A. Poole, his wife Addie and a daughter named Mayna. Herbert worked as a chemist in Brockton.

### **MODERN PERIOD 1945-1960**

With the exception of the cranberry bog, industrial and agricultural activities have ceased and the neighborhood is now residential. The **Joseph Hayward Jr. House at 261 Foundry Street (MHC #248)** was occupied by Joseph's descendants who farmed the land until 1996. The property remains in the Hayward family. A third sawmill was constructed at the **Edward R. Hayward House at 239 Foundry Street (MHC # 245)** in 1954 but does not survive. The Southeast Regional Vocational Technical High School across Foundry Street from the Hayward Pool Area was built in 1967 on land occupied in 1886 by E. B. Hayward's sawmilling operations.

Town

**Property Address** 

Easton

Foundry, Morse

Streets

Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No.

Hayward - Pool K

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Massachusetts Historical Commission Massachusetts Archives Building 220 Morrissey Boulevard Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Community **Property Address** Easton Foundry, Morse Streets

Area(s) Form No. Hayward-Pool K

# National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:

Individually eligible

Eligible only in a historic district

Contributing to a potential historic district

Potential historic district X

Criteria:

 $\mathbf{X}$  A В  $\mathbf{X}$  C D

Criteria considerations:

В

C

D E G

F

Statement of significance by: Sanford Johnson

Α

The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

The Hayward-Pool Area is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district under criteria A and C. The neighborhood is primarily residential but retains elements from its time as an agricultural and light industrial district. Three barns survive to indicate the locations of former farms and a cranberry bog is still in business. Residences formerly owned by members of the Pool family, proprietors of the precision measuring instrument company, are located in the district. Residences are built in the Colonial, Federal, Greek Revival, Shingle and Colonial Revival styles and retain integrity of design, materials and association.

Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, MA 02125 **Town** Easton

**Property Address** 

Foundry, Morse Street

Area(s)

Form No.

Hayward-Pool

K

		,		
And deposit stem on he	St# Street Name	Property Name	Date	Architectural Style
253	Foundry Street	Morse Brothers Cranberry Bog Building #2	2 ca. 1910	Colonial Revival
252	Foundry Street	Morse Brothers Cranberry Bog Building #1	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival
244	Foundry Street	Morse Brothers Cranberry Bog Shed #2	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival
254	Foundry Street	Morse Brothers Cranberry Bog Shed #1	ca. 1910	Colonial Revival
63	<del>22</del> 7 Foundry Street	Red House	1778	Federal
	227 Foundry Street	Stone Wall	ca. 1900	N/A
245	239 Foundry Street	Edward R. Hayward House	ca. 1870	Victorian Eclectic
246	243 Foundry Street	Hayward/Gershman House	ca. 1928	Colonial Revival
	243 Foundry Street	Garage	ca. 1940	No Style
247	247 Foundry Street	Edward B. Hayward House	ca. 1880	Shingle style
	247 Foundry Street	Barn	ca. 1900	N/A
248	261 Foundry Street	Joseph Hayward Jr. House	ca. 1810	Federal
	261 Foundry Street	Barn	ca. 1980	N/A
249	263 Foundry Street	Harrison Pool House	ca. 1870	Victorian Eclectic
	263 Foundry Street	Stone Wall	ca. 1900	N/A
3250	269 Foundry Street	Horace Pool House	ca. 1850	Greek Revival
	269 Foundry Street	Barn	ca. 1900	N/A
251	285 Foundry Street	Edward Hayward/Deacon Pool House	ca. 1770	Colonial
827	Morse Road	Pine Grove Cemetery	1796	N/A
947		Former Old Colony Railroad	1866	N/A
948	Foundry Street	Morse Brothers Cranberry Bog	1910	N/A

Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, Massachusetts 02125



**Property Address** 

aston Foundry, Morse

Streets

Area(s)

Form No.

Hayward - Pool K







Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, MA 02125 **Town** Easton

**Property Address**Center, Depot, Short

Purchase Streets

Area(s)

Form No.





Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, MA 02125

Town Easton **Property Address** Center, Depot, Short

**Purchase Streets** 

Area(s)

Form No.



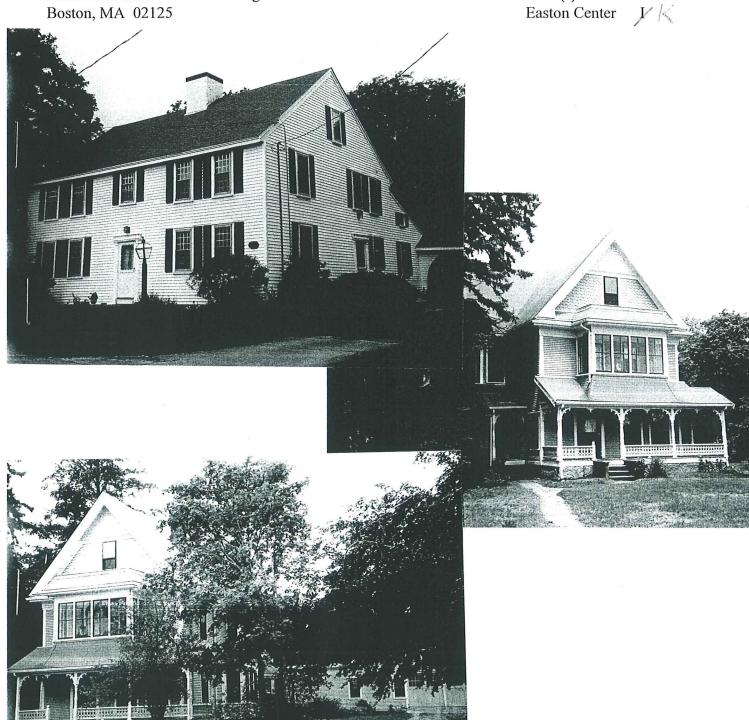
Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, MA 02125 **Town** Easton

Property Address Center, Depot, Short

Purchase Streets

Area(s)

Form No.



Massachusetts Historical Commission 220 Morrissey Boulevard Massachusetts Archives Building Boston, MA 02125

Town Easton

**Property Address** Center, Depot, Short

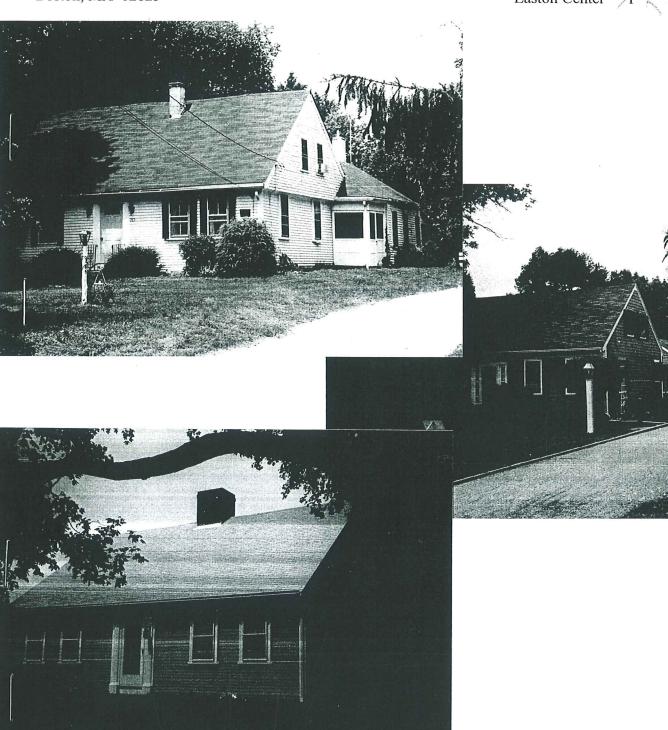
**Purchase Streets** 

Area(s)

Form No.

Easton Center 1



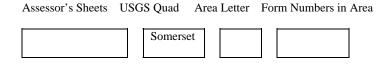


## FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Photograph





**Town/City:** Fall River

**Place** (neighborhood or village):

Name of Area: Fall River Country Club Golf Course

**Present Use:** Recreational

**Construction Dates or Period:** 1922 (Nine-Hole Course);

1975 (18-Hole Course); 1990 (Clubhouse)

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** 1899-1990:

Demolition, remodeling, and reconstruction of three clubhouses; several reconfigurations in the course layout; land infill and boundary modifications; and expansion of a nine-hole course to eighteen.

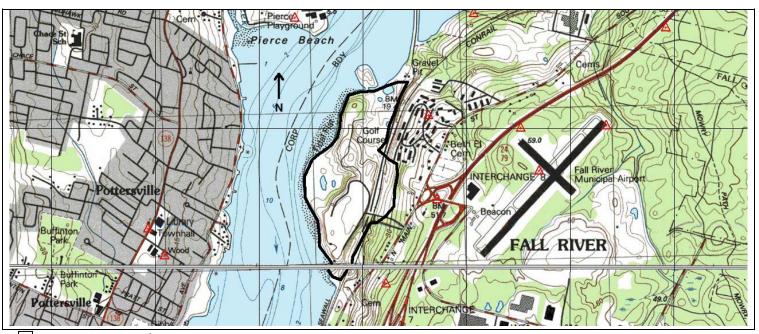
Acreage: Approx. 124.5

**Recorded by:** K. Miller, Q. Stuart, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (month/year): December, 2012

## **Locus Map**



see continuation sheet

FALL RIVER

FALL RIVER COUNTRY CLUB GOLF COURSE

Area Letter	Form Nos

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION	
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts	02125

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.  If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.	

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Oriented north to south, the <u>Fall River Country Club Golf Course Area</u> is an irregular, generally oval-shaped, 124.5-acre, eighteen-hole golf course that hugs the shoreline of the Taunton River at 4232 North Main Street. Set along the eastern shore of the Taunton River, the golf course is isolated from North Main Street, a major commercial thoroughfare, as it is screened by a forested corridor that lines the eastern boundary and located at the end of a narrow entrance road. A small section of the property extends beyond the Fall River Secondary Railroad right-of-way, north of Country Club Road. The course sits on a relatively flat, slightly rolling topography, bound to the north, south, and west by the sinuous Taunton River and to the east by the Fall River Secondary Railroad right-of-way. Extending east from the right-a-way, alongside Country Club Road, is a rectangular approximately 10.3-acre section of the course (added between 1974 and1975) oriented north to south that includes two "holes" (Hole No. 6 and Hole No. 7), bound to the north by the <u>South Winds Apartment Complex</u>, the south by the <u>Rope Walk Condominium Complex</u>, and to the east by both land occupied by the <u>Fall River Elks Lodge</u> and private, residential properties. A round peninsula connected by a thin strip of land marks the northern tip of the golf course with access to two holes (Hole No. 4 and Hole No. 4).

Typical of twentieth-century golf courses, the heavily manicured landscape encompasses an entry road; clubhouse; pedestrian/golf-cart paths leading members through the eighteen-hole course; holes of tees, fairways, greens, and sandpits; and vegetation, including aesthetic corridors of mixed coniferous and deciduous trees, individual plantings, and man-made ponds. Country Club Road, a private, narrow, paved entrance road to the course, is an L-shaped road that runs west from North Main Street, over the railroad right-of-way, with a sharp, southern turn to the large, paved parking lot of the clubhouse. Sitting at the southern tip of the Fall River Country Club Golf Course Area, the clubhouse is a north-facing, asymmetrical, two-story, nine-bay by five-bay, Neocolonial style building with a cross-gambrel roof constructed between 1989 and 1990. The building is characterized by its Neocolonial elements, including clipped, gambrel-roofed, protruding bays and a centered porch on the northern facade supported by a colonnade with exaggerated Doric capitals. Fenestration is irregular with bay, ribboned, and picture windows.

Since it was expanded from a nine- to eighteen-hole course in 1975, the layout has remained as it is today, with an irregular course of eighteen holes predominantly oriented north to south and an equally irregular circulation path leading members sequentially to each hole. The course starts and finishes approximately 150-feet north of the clubhouse, with Hole No. 1 and Hole No. 18 parallel to one-another.

### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The Fall River Country Club Golf Course was designed by A.H. Fenn in 1899 as a nine-hole course with emphasized views of the Taunton River waterfront that could be easily accessed by the railroad and local streetcar lines. An advertisement of this course in a golf directory from 1900 describes it as located at "Somerset Junction," four miles north of the Fall River railroad station. Since its inception, the course has been modified repeatedly to meet the needs interests of members. Between 1900 and 1922, the nine-hole layout was rearranged twice. From early on in the golf course's history, the administration sought to expand the site from nine holes to eighteen; however, more land was required to complete the initiative. Between 1950 and 1951, filled land was created at the center of the western boundary "from

FALL RIVER

FALL RIVER COUNTRY CLUB GOLF COURSE

Area Letter 1	Form No	S
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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

dredging of the Taunton River channel, which was deposited in the lowlands" (Buckley 1990:7). As the soil required settling before it could be developed, the course could not be enlarged for another twenty years. Between 1974 and 1975, the property was finally expanded into an eighteen-hole course.

In its current state, the country club property includes portions of a nine-hole golf course that date to 1922. As the layout of the course has changed, several different clubhouses have been constructed over the course of the property's history. The original 1899 clubhouse burned in a fire in 1909, and was replaced by the second clubhouse in 1910 that was remodeled by 1975. In 1989, the building was demolished for the construction of a new, third clubhouse, completed in 1990 (Buckley 1990). After decades of modifications to the landscape and buildings, the property no longer retains integrity as a late-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century golf course. Due to the loss of historic buildings and structures, Fall River Country Club Golf Course is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES**

Buckley, Edmund

1990 The History of Fall River Country Club. Fall River Country Club History Committee, Fall River, MA.

Everts & Richards

1895 Atlas of Bristol County, Massachusetts. On file, Freetown Historical Society, Freetown, MA.

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

FALL RIVER

FALL RIVER COUNTRY
CLUB GOLF COURSE

Area Letter Form Nos.



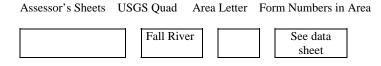
Fall River Country Club Golf Course Area entrance, view looking northwest.

## FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

**Photograph** 





Town/City: Fall River

Place (neighborhood or village): Steep Brook

Name of Area: North Main Street Area

Present Use: Commercial and Residential

**Construction Dates or Period:** Mid-18th to early-20th C.

**Overall Condition:** Good

Major Intrusions and Alterations: None

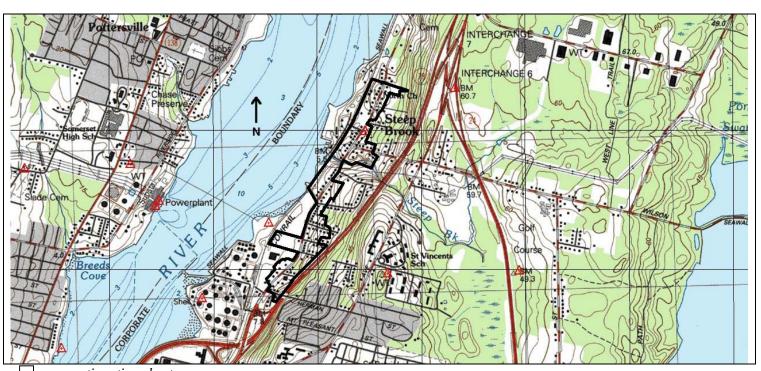
Acreage: Approx. 85

**Recorded by:** Q. Stuart, K. Miller, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (month/year): December, 2012

### **Locus Map**



see continuation sheet

FALL RIVER

NORTH MAIN STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.	
	See data sheet	

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The North Main Street Area is an approximately 85-acre, one-mile-long, residential corridor along North Main Street, including portions of (from north to south) Glendale Street, Winslow Street, Terry Lane, Clark Street, Wilson Road, Collins Street, Sidney Street, Baldwin Street, Holland Street, Haskell Street, Canedy Street, Wayland Street, Herman Street, and Homestead Street. The area is set within a high-traffic area, with moderately spaced, modest residences along the east bank of the Taunton River. It is roughly bounded by the Fall River Secondary Railroad Line right-of-way to the west, Millard Street to the north, Route 79 to the east, and Herman Street to the south. The area encompasses 157 properties with contributing properties dating from the mid nineteenth to the early twentieth century.

Building styles and forms represented in the area include Federal, Italianate, French Second Empire, Classical Revival, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and Cape Cod. Some buildings have been altered with synthetic siding and replacement windows, but the overall area retains its architectural integrity and setting. Three of the properties along North Main Street are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Fall River MRA, including the Squire William B. Canedy House (FLR.274), a Federal style residence at 2634 North Main Street constructed ca. 1806; the Borden-Winslow House (FLR.275), a Georgian style residence at 3063 North Main Street constructed ca. 1740; and the Greek Revival style North Christian Congregational Church (FLR.241) with Gothic Revival style ornamentation, which was constructed in 1842.

### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The North Main Street Area is a mixed residential and commercial district with contributing properties dating from the mid-eighteenth to the early twentieth century. It first developed as part of the early village of Steep Brook, which is known for retaining most of the surviving pre-industrial properties in the city of Fall River. Early development concentrated along North Main Street (ca. 1700-1725), one of the first major thoroughfares. The earliest identified property within the area is the ca. 1740 Borden-Winslow House (FLR.275).

Into the early nineteenth century, a number of residential properties were constructed within the North Main Street Area. Several of these buildings remain intact, including the ca. 1806 Squire William B. Canedy House (FLR.274), ca. 1820 residence at 3325 North Main Street (FLR.279), ca. 1825 Elisha Simmons House (FLR.281), ca. residence at 3320 North Main Street (FLR.278), and the ca. 1830 Davis House (FLR.282). In response to the residential growth, the North Christian Congregational Church (FLR.241) was constructed in 1842 at the northern end of the district just north of Glendale Street. The church is not only one of the four earliest to survive in the city, but it is the only existing Greek Revival ecclesiastical property. The remaining three, including the Unitarian Church (FLR.263), First Baptist Church (FLR.259), and St. Mary's Church (FLR.499), were constructed outside of the district in the Gothic Revival style (Frontiero 1982; Giza 1980; MHC 1982; Walling 1852; 1858).

From the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century, while other areas in Fall River increased in density with textile industry worker housing, the North Main Street Area saw an increase in general residential construction. Properties range from modest to moderately scaled, single-family homes to multi-family tenements in the Italianate, French Second Empire, Classical Revival, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Bungalow, and Cape Cod styles. Examples of these property types are located throughout the district. More modest properties include the two simple,

FALL RIVER

NORTH MAIN STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.	
	See data sheet	

single-family, one-story, half- and full-Cape Cod style residences are located at the northern boundary of the area at 3562 and 3576 North Main Street. Larger-scale single-family houses include the one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne style residence at 2759 Haskell Street, which is closer to the lower end of the district and the two-story, gable-front residence at 3100 North Main Street, which is centrally located within the district. Multi-family properties are represented as well, such as the Italianate style residence at 3404 North Main Street and the two-and-one-half story, three-bay by six-bay gable-front Italianate tenement at 3000 North Main Street (Beers 1871; Everts & Richards 1895; Sanborn Map Company 1933; 1933-1950.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES**

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1871 Atlas of Bristol County, Massachusetts. F.W. Beers and Company, New York, NY.

Everts & Richards Co.

1895 Atlas of Bristol County, Massachusetts. On file, Freetown Historical Society, Freetown, MA.

#### Frontiero, Wendy

1982 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Resource Area for Fall River, Massachusetts. Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.

#### Giza, Patricia

1980 MHC Form B: North Christian Congregational Church. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.

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1933-

1950 Bristol County, Fall River, Massachusetts Insurance Maps. Sanborn Map Company, New York, NY.

### Walling, Henry F.

1852 Bristol County, Massachusetts. C. & A. Taber, Boston, MA.

1858 Bristol County, Massachusetts. John L. Smith & Co., Boston, MA.

FALL RIVER

NORTH MAIN STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.
	See data sheet

## AREA DATA SHEET

The following is a list of properties within the district that are included in the MHC Inventory.

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
FLR.910	Clark Street Bridge	Clark Street	ca. 1905			С
FLR.274	Canedy, Squire William B. House	2634 North Main Street	ca. 1806	Federal	4	C NRMRA NRIND, 1983
FLR.275	Borden – Winslow House	3063 North Main Street	ca. 1740	Georgian	3	C NRMRA NRIND, 1983
FLR.277	Green Dragon Inn	3262 North Main Street	ca. 1880	French Second Empire		С
FLR.278	Residence	3320 North Main Street	ca. 1830	Federal		С
FLR.279	Residence	3325 North Main Street	ca. 1820	Federal	5	С
FLR.280	Residence	3499 North Main Street	ca. 1870	Second Empire		С
FLR.281	Simmons, Elisha House	3519 North Main Street	ca. 1825	Federal		С
FLR.241	North Christian Congregational Church	3538 North Main Street	1842	Greek Revival/ Gothic Revival	2	C NRMRA NRIND, 1983
FLR.282	Davis House	3548 North Main Street	ca. 1830	Federal		С

NRMRA

NRIND Property individually listed in the National Register in the Fall River Multiple Resources Area

nomination

C Contributing property to the district

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.



Residences at 3404, 3512, and 3520 North Main Street and North Christian Congregational Church (FLR.241) (1-r), view looking north.



Borden-Winslow House (FLR.275), view looking northeast.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.



Residence at 2614 North Main Street and Squire William B. Canedy House (FLR.274) (1-r), view looking southwest.



Residences at 3562 and 3576 North Main Street (l-r), view looking north.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.



Residence at 3325 North Main Street (FLR.279), view looking northeast.



William J. Wiley Middle School, view looking southwest.

FALL RIVER

NORTH MAIN STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.



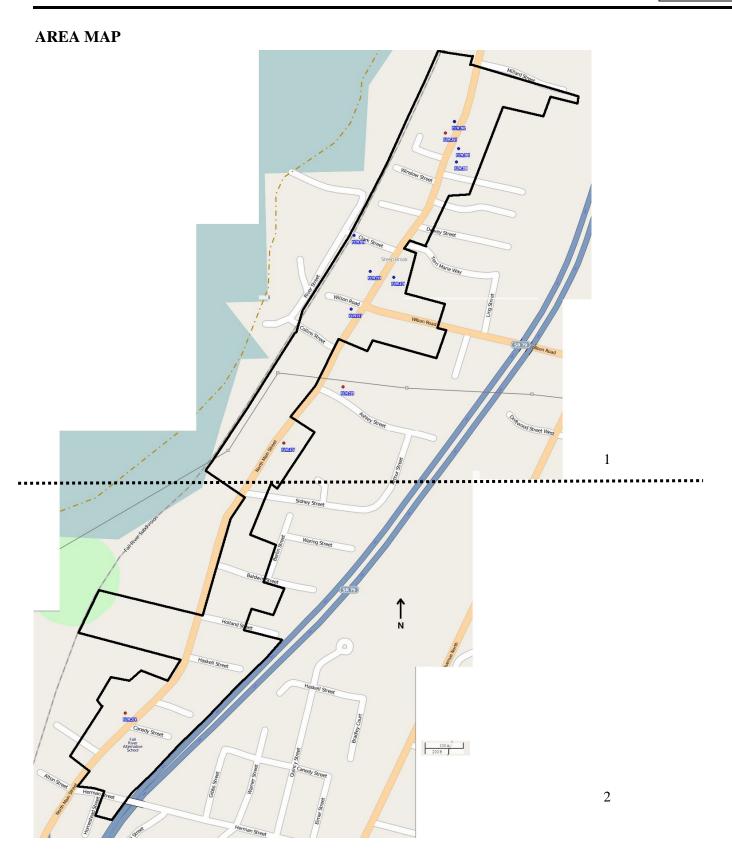
Residences at 3100 and 3112 North Main Street (l-r), view looking north.

FALL RIVER

NORTH MAIN STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.



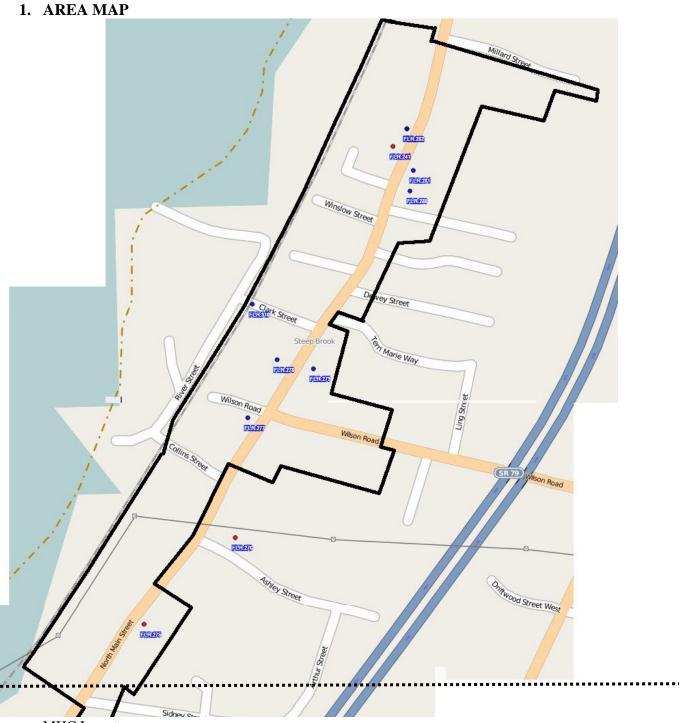
FALL RIVER

NORTH MAIN STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed
  - = area boundary

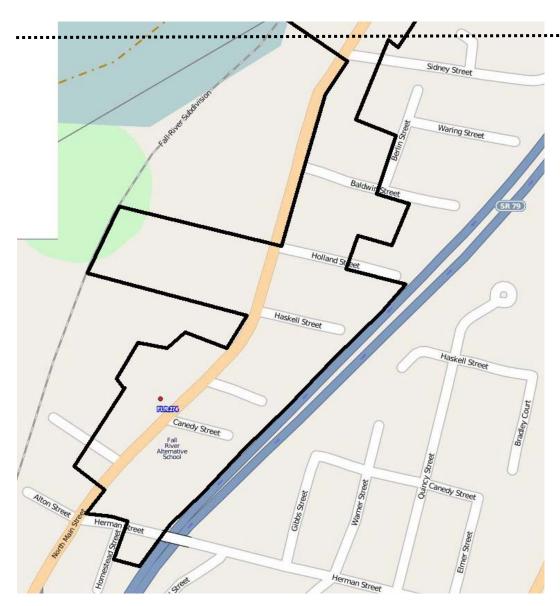
\*not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta http://maps.mhc-macris.net/

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125 FALL RIVER

NORTH MAIN STREET AREA
Area Letter Form Nos.

# 2. AREA MAP



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed

**♦** = area boundary

\*not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta http://maps.mhc-macris.net/

FALL RIVER

NORTH MAIN STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.
	See data sheet

[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]

## National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:
☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible <b>only</b> in a historic district
☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district
Criteria: A B C D
Criteria Considerations:

Statement of Significance by <u>Kathleen M. Miller</u>, and <u>Virginia H. Adams</u>, <u>PAL</u>, <u>Pawtucket</u>, <u>RI</u>, <u>December 2012</u>

The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

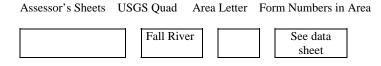
The North Main Street Area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level in the areas of community development and architecture. The area is eligible under Criterion A for its important local associations with mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century residential development of the Steep Brook area along the east bank of the Taunton River. The area is also eligible under Criterion C for its good collection of well-preserved, intact, pre-industrial residential, institutional, and ecclesiastical architecture in Taunton.

## FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

**Photograph** 





Town/City: Fall River

**Place** (neighborhood or village):

Name of Area: Wellington-Brownell Street Area

**Present Use:** Residential, Ecclesiastical, Commercial,

and Institutional

**Construction Dates or Period:** Late-19th to Early 20th C.

**Overall Condition:** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations:** Late-20<sup>th</sup> C. building

infill.

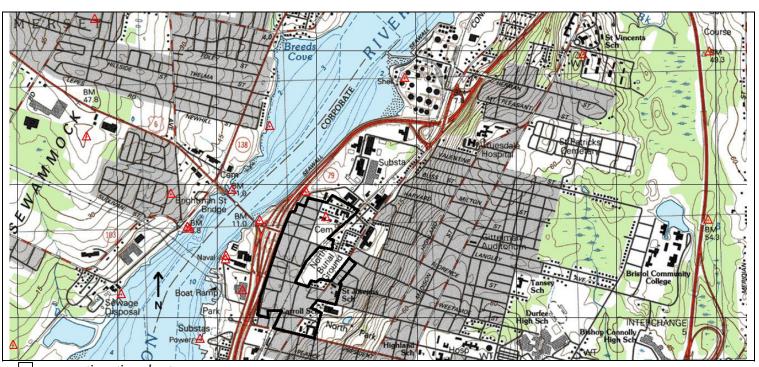
Acreage: Approx. 85

**Recorded by:** K. Miller, Q. Stuart, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (month/year): December, 2012

### Locus Map



see continuation sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

FALL RIVER	WELLINGTON-BROWNELL
	STREET AREA

Area Letter	Form Nos.

220 Morrisse i Boole vard, Boston, Massachose i is 02125	See Data Sheet
Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.	

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Wellington-Brownell Street Area is an approximately 85-acre, half-mile-long asymmetrical residential district generally bound by North Main Street to the east, Essex Street to the north, Lindsey Street to the west, and President Avenue to the south. The area is set in a high-traffic, highly-dense, urban area, along the western bank of the Taunton River. The area is bisected by the Fall River Secondary Railroad right-of-way. The area includes the following north-to-south-running streets (from east to west): North High (west side only), Rock (west side only), North Main (portions), Wiley, Almy, Thompson, Murray, St. Mary, Morton, Oregon, North Court, Fulton, McDonald, and Lindsey (east side only). It also includes the following east-to-west-running streets (from north to south): Essex, Wellington (portions), Suffolk (portions), Norfolk (portions), Brightman (portions), Weetamoe (portions), George, Cory, Ballard, Hood (portions), Railroad, Brownell (portions), and President Avenue (portions). The district contains approximately 335 properties dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Multi-family dwellings are a common building form in the area and architectural styles include the Italianate, Second Empire, Bungalow, Colonial Revival and Shingle. Some buildings have been altered with synthetic siding and replacement windows, but the overall area retains its architectural integrity and setting. Two properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Fall River Multiple Property Area, including the Anawan Firehouse #6 (FLR.273) and Saint Matheiu's Church (FLR.440) (Frontiero 1983).

# HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Early development within the Wellington-Brownell Street Area concentrated along North Main Street (ca. 1700-1725), one of the first major thoroughfares in the city of Fall River. The street grid south of Essex Street was laid out by 1850 and became denser after the development of several neighboring textile mills in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The area, formerly known as Mechanicsville, increased in development during the 1870s, in tandem with the opening of nearby textile mills located outside of the area, such as the Mechanics Mills, Sagamore Mills, Border City Mill, and the Foster Spinning Company.

As Fall River's textile industry evolved during the mid- to late-nineteenth century, multi-family houses were erected throughout the city to accommodate the increase in industry. These properties were typically constructed in the Italianate and French Second Empire styles. In the Wellington-Brownell Area, although it is likely many examples of these properties originally bore characteristics of these styles, only a few have remained intact, including the three-story, French Second Empire style, mansard-roofed residences at 1297 North Main Street and St. Michael's Rectory along Essex Street and the Italianate style duplexes at 117 Fulton Street. Many triple-decker buildings are located throughout the district. These properties, with examples such as the strip of multi-family residences along Cory Street (# 255, 245, 239, and 229), do not presently bear any particular style of architecture.

Due to significant non-historic modifications including the introduction of synthetic materials and additions, the Wellington-Brownell Street Area does not retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

FALL RIVER

WELLINGTON-BROWNELL STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

# MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES**

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1871 Atlas of Bristol County, Massachusetts. F.W. Beers and Company, New York, NY.

#### Everts & Richards Co.

1895 Atlas of Bristol County, Massachusetts. On file, Freetown Historical Society, Freetown, MA.

### Frontiero, Wendy

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### Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC)

MHC Reconnaissance Report: City of Fall River. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.

### Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC)

1982 MHC Reconnaissance Report: City of Fall River. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.

### Sanborn Map Company

Bristol County, Fall River, Massachusetts Insurance Maps. Sanborn Map Company, New York, NY.

1933- Bristol County, Fall River, Massachusetts Insurance Maps. Sanborn Map Company, New York, NY. 1950

### Walling, Henry F.

Bristol County, Massachusetts. C. & A. Taber, Boston, MA.

1858 Bristol County, Massachusetts. John L. Smith & Co., Boston, MA.

### AREA DATA SHEET

The following is a list of properties within the district that are included in the MHC Inventory.

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
FLR.47	Residence	142 Brightman Street	1895	Queen Anne, Triple- decker		С
FLR.48	Residence	212 Brightman Street	1895	Queen Anne, Triple- decker		С
FLR.49	North Variety Store	226 Brightman Street	1870	Italianate		С
FLR.121	Residence	164 George Street	1885	Italianate		С
FLR.122	Residence	205 George Street	1885	Italianate		С
FLR.123	Residence	210 George Street	1885	Italianate		С

FALL RIVER

WELLINGTON-BROWNELL STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION	
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts	02125

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
FLR.124	Residence	215 George Street	1875	Italianate		С
FLR.193	Mechanics Mill Tenement	261 Lindsey Street	1875			С
FLR.223	Residence	19 Morton Street	1875	Italianate		С
FLR.225	Residence	20 Murray Street	1880	Victorian Eclectic		С
FLR.226	Residence	35 Murray Street	1885			С
FLR.227	Residence	60 Murray Street	1880			С
FLR.228	Residence	79 Murray Street	1915	Colonial Revival, Shingle Style		С
FLR.273	Anawan Firehouse #6	1181 North Main Street	1873	Italianate	8	NRMRA NRDIS, 1983
FLR.240	Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Church	1355 North Main Street		High Victorian Gothic	7	С
FLR.296	Residence	79 Oregon Street	1880			С
FLR.297	Residence	98 Oregon Street	1900			С
FLR.589	Morton, James Madison Jr. High School	400 President Avenue	1923	English Revival		С
FLR.440	Saint Mathieu's Church	Saint Mary's Street	1893	High Victorian Gothic		NRMRA NRIND, 1983
FLR.441	Residence	36 Saint Mary's Street	1885	Italianate		С

NRMRA

NRIND Property individually listed in the National Register in the Fall River Multiple Resources Area

nomination

C Contributing property to the district

FALL RIVER

WELLINGTON-BROWNELL STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

See Data Sheet



Residence at 100 Suffolk Street (foreground), view looking west.



Residences at 1297, 1287, and 1267 North Main Street, view looking southeast.

FALL RIVER

WELLINGTON-BROWNELL STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

See Data Sheet



Residences at 62, 74, and 86 Morton Street, view looking northwest.



Residence at 105 Suffolk Street and residences at 117 and 129 Fulton Street (r-l), view looking northeast down Fulton Street.

FALL RIVER

WELLINGTON-BROWNELL STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

See Data Sheet



St. Michael's Rectory, view looking southwest down Essex Street.



Saint Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (FLR.240), view looking northeast.

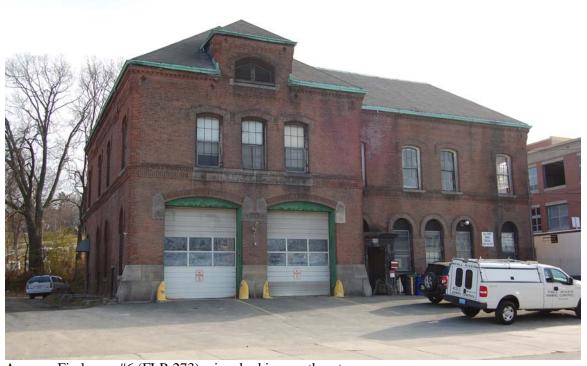
FALL RIVER

WELLINGTON-BROWNELL STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

See Data Sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125



Anawan Firehouse #6 (FLR.273), view looking southeast.



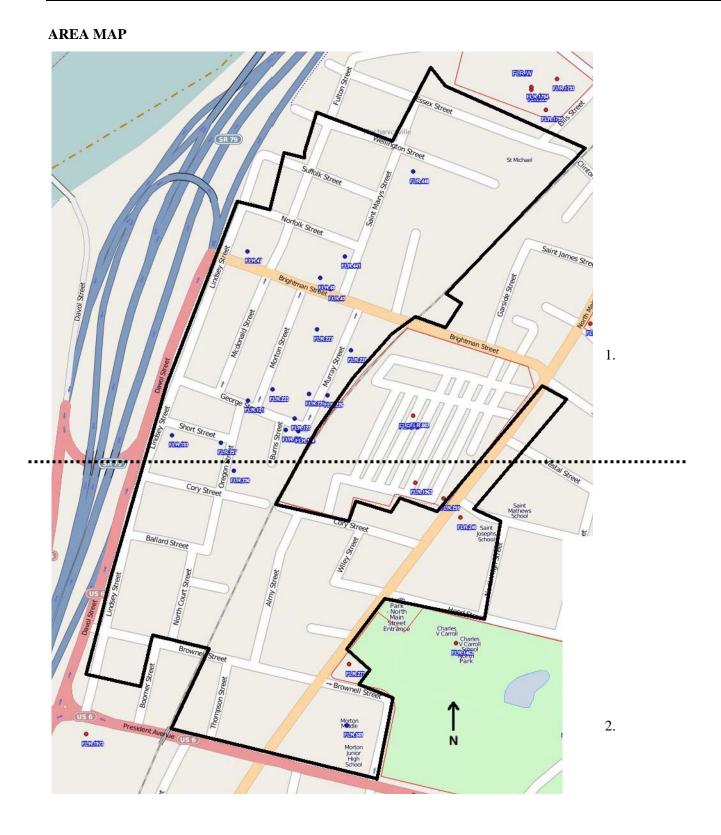
St. Joseph's Cemetery, view looking northwest

FALL RIVER

WELLINGTON-BROWNELL STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

See Data Sheet



CANTON

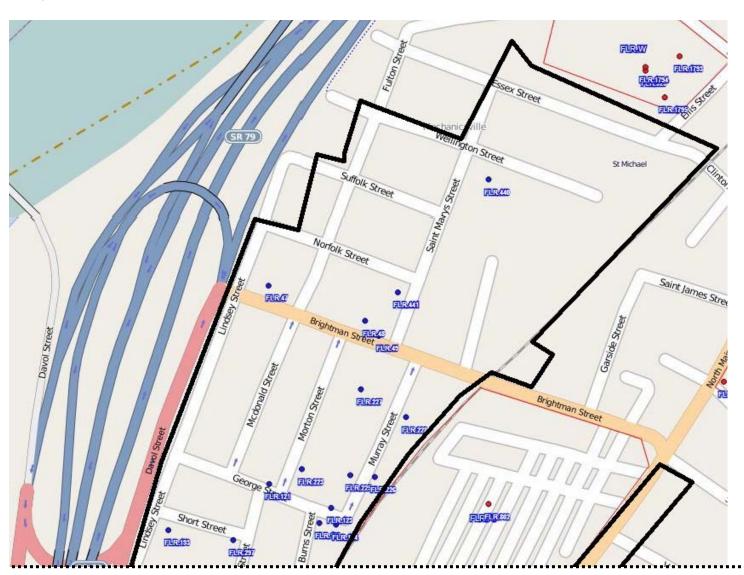
WASHINGTON STREET DISTRICT

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet

## 1. AREA MAP



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed

= area boundary

\*not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta

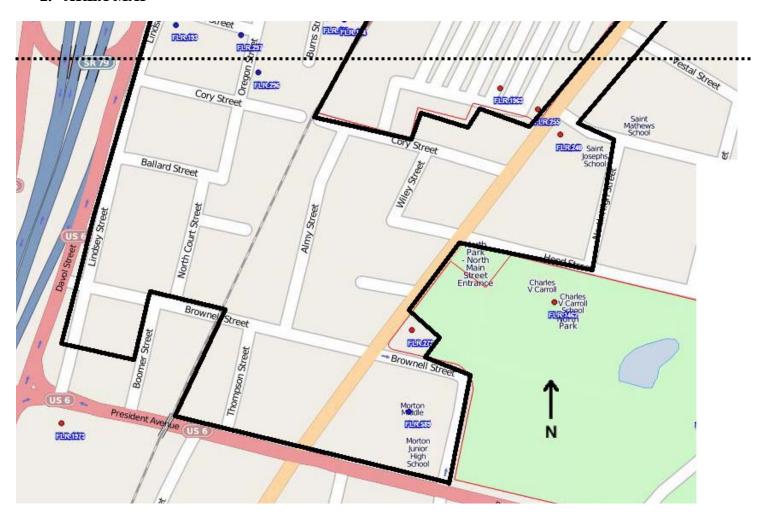
http://maps.mhc-macris.net/

FALL RIVER WELLINGTON-BROWNELL STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.
	See data sheet

## 2. AREA MAP



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed

= area boundary

\*not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta

http://maps.mhc-macris.net

# FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

**Photograph** 



Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

Fall River See data sheet

**Town/City:** Fall River

**Place** (neighborhood or village):

Name of Area: Pearce-Durfee Street Area

**Present Use:** Commercial and Residential

Construction Dates or Period: Mid-18th to Mid-20th C.

**Overall Condition:** Good

Major Intrusions and Alterations: Late- $20^{\text{th}}$  C. building

infill and some demolition.

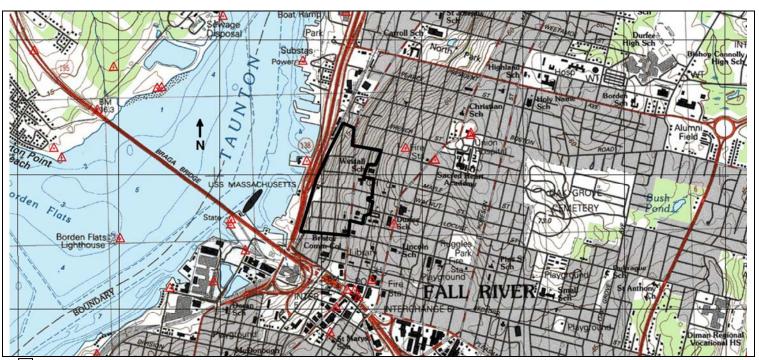
**Acreage:** Approx. 145

**Recorded by:** K. Miller, Q. Stuart, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (month/year): December, 2012

## **Locus Map**



see continuation sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

PEARCE-DURFE	E STREET AREA
Area Letter	Form Nos.
	See data sheet

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Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Durfee Street Area is a large, approximately 145-acre, one-mile-long residential area roughly bound by the Fall River Secondary Railroad Line right-of-way to the west, Odd Street to the north, the Highland Historic District (part of the Fall River MRA, 1983) to the east, and Pine Street to the south. The area encompasses approximately 177 contributing properties constructed from the mid-nineteenth through the early twentieth century in a wide range of architectural styles.

The contributing buildings in the area generally possess a high degree of architectural integrity and are in good condition. The <u>Lafayette-Durfee House (FLR.56)</u> is individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The <u>John M.</u> Earle House (FLR.1538), Rienzi W. Thurston House (FLR.1392), First Baptist Church (FLR.259), Quequechan Club (FLR.262), Fall River Knights of Columbus (FLR.264), William Lindsey House (FLR.265), John Mace Smith House (FLR.266), Bristol County Superior Courthouse and Registry of Deeds (FLR.254), and the Nathan Read House (FLR.268) are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Fall River Multiple Resource Area (Frontiero 1983). Two properties within the area appear eligible for individual listing in the National Register, the St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church at 199 Essex Street and the residence at 524 Durfee Street.

## HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

Early development within the Durfee Street Area concentrated along North Main Street (ca. 1700-1725), one of the first major thoroughfares in the city of Fall River. The street grid south of Odd Street was laid out by 1850 and became denser after the development of several neighboring textile mills and properties associated with the coal industry in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century (Walling 1852; 1858).

The earliest identified property within the area is the National Register listed, ca. 1747 Georgian style Lafayette-Durfee House (FLR.56) at 94 Cherry Street. Originally, the Lafayette Durfee House was located on the east side of North Main Street near the site of the Bristol County Registry of Deeds (FLR.254) and was reportedly built by prominent politician Thomas Durfee III. The property has been moved twice. When North Main Street was widened in 1837, the building was moved to the west side of the street at the present location of 116 North Main Street. After the property was sold in 1874, the property was moved to its present location to make room for a brick building with a mansard roof (no longer extant) (Dolan 1980).

As Fall River's textile industry evolved during the mid- to late-nineteenth century, and the William F. Thomas Coal Yard and the Globe Coal Company (est. 1881; not extant) developed along the Old Colony Railroad Line just outside the western boundary of the area, multi-family housing units were erected to accommodate the increase in industry. These properties were typically constructed in the Italianate and French Second Empire styles. Many buildings within the Durfee Street Area reflect this period, including the multi-family, three story, three-bay Italianate style triple-deckers at 533 North Main Street and the Louis L. Bernard House (FLR.269). Another excellent example is the 524 Durfee Street House, a two-story Italianate style tenement. French Second Empire style examples are located along Durfee Street, such as the three-story, Mansard-roofed properties at 121 Cherry Street (FLR.58), 106-108 Cherry Street (FLR.57), Smaller examples include the one-and-one-half-story, Italianate multi-family Josiah Brown House (FLR.1606), Nathaniel Ford House (FLR.1607), and the Johnathan I. Hillard House (FLR.1608), and the Cook-Standing House (FLR.209).

PEARCE-DURFEE STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.		
	See data sheet		

A few properties within the district stand as a testament to Fall River's economic stability in the nineteenth century, due to success in the textile industry. The <u>Bristol County Superior Courthouse and Registry of Deeds (FLR.254)</u> located at 441 North Main Street is one of only a few landmark public properties in the city. The building is a large-scale Richardsonian Romanesque constructed in 1889 as the Bristol County Superior Courthouse. In 1930, a building to house Registry of Deeds was attached to the property and designed to compliment the original courthouse in design and massing. Originally constructed circa 1861, the <u>Quequechan Club (FLR.262)</u> was renovated in the 1890s in the Colonial Revival style with pilasters, a pedimented roof, and Doric porch supports, shortly after the property was established as a social club. The club catered to prominent business men, including chief executives of mills and other individuals associated with the textile industry (Giza 1981a; Giza 1981b; MHC 1982; Frontiero 1983).

Since 2008, the following properties listed on the MHC Inventory have been demolished: the circa 1870 Italianate style Pickering House (FLR.87) at 488 Durfee Street, the circa 1922 Spanish Eclectic Wilfred Tudeau House (FLR.1613) at 321 North Main Street, the circa 1885 residence at 532-542 North Main Street (FLR.1604), the Unitarian Society in Fall River (FLR.263) (individually listed on the National Register as part of the Fall River MRA), and the circa 1863 Victorian Eclectic Isaac B. Chace Tenement House (FLR.1590).

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES**

#### Beers, Frederic W.

1871 Atlas of Bristol County, Massachusetts. F.W. Beers and Company, New York, NY.

#### Dolan, Thomas

1980 MHC Form B: Lafayette-Durfee House. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.

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1895 Atlas of Bristol County, Massachusetts. On file, Freetown Historical Society, Freetown, MA.

#### Frontiero, Wendy

1983 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Resource Area for Fall River, Massachusetts. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.

#### Giza, Patricia

1981 MHC Form B: Bristol County Superior Courthouse and Registry of Deeds. On File, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.

### Giza, Patricia and Pam Fox

1981 MHC Form B: Quequechan Club. On File, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA

### Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC)

1982 MHC Reconnaissance Report: City of Fall River. On file, Massachusetts Historical Commission, Office of the Secretary of State, Boston, MA.

### Walling, Henry F.

1852 Bristol County, Massachusetts. C. & A. Taber, Boston, MA.

1858 Bristol County, Massachusetts. John L. Smith & Co., Boston, MA.

PEARCE-DURFEE STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter	Form Nos.		
	See data sheet		

## AREA DATA SHEET

The following is a list of properties within the district that are included in the MHC Inventory.

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
FLR.56	Lafayette – Durfee House	94 Cherry Street	ca. 1747	Georgian	2	NR
FLR.57	Residence	106 – 108 Cherry Street	ca. 1885	French Second Empire	2	С
FLR.58	Residence	121 Cherry Street	ca. 1870	French Second Empire		С
FLR.59	Church of New Jerusalem	190 Cherry Street	ca. 1885	Stick Style, Victorian Gothic		С
FLR.75	Residence	95 Danforth Street	ca. 1865	Italianate		С
FLR.76	Residence	145 Danforth Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival		С
FLR.1712	Residence	267 Durfee Street	ca. 1855	Greek Revival		С
FLR.85	Anthony, C. M. House	313 Durfee Street	ca. 1880	French Second Empire		С
FLR.1526	Earle, John M. House	352 Durfee Street	ca. 1890	Italianate		NR
FLR.86	Davis, William House	432 Durfee Street	ca. 1870	French Second Empire		С
FLR.1711	Borden, Melvin House	452 Durfee Street	ca. 1861	Greek Revival, Italianate		С
FLR.88	Gray, H. O. House	554 Durfee Street	ca. 1868	Greek Revival, Italianate		С
FLR.581	Residence	564 Durfee Street	ca. 1868	Italianate		С
FLR.581	Residence	574 Durfee Street	ca. 1868	Greek Revival		С
FLR.89	Thurston, Edwin C. House	601 Durfee Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival		С
FLR.1639	Anthony, George H. Tenement House	244 Locust Street	ca. 1898	Queen Anne		С
FLR.1638	Wilcox, Robert A. Tenement House	253 Locust Street	ca. 1885	Italianate		С
FLR.1637	Newton, Elizabeth S. Tenement House	254 Locust Street	ca. 1887	Italianate		С
FLR.1636	Anthony House	268 Locust Street	ca. 1850	Greek Revival		С
FLR.1635	McNernet, John F. House	278 Locust Street	ca. 1925	Craftsman		С
FLR.1634	Earle, Slade W. Tenement House #2	279 Locust Street	ca. 1875	Italianate		С
FLR.1629	Horton, Hiram House	154 Maple Street	ca. 1859	Italianate	5	С

PEARCE-DURFEE STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

MHC Number	<b>Property Name</b>	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
FLR.208	Standing, John House	159 Maple Street	ca. 1877	French Second Empire		С
FLR.1628	Earl, John M. House #	174 Maple Street	ca. 1861	Italianate	5	С
FLR.209	Cook – Standing House	183-185 Maple Street	ca. 1855	Victorian Eclectic	9	С
FLR.1627	Davis, Capt. Elijah G. House	186-188 Maple Street	ca. 1894	Italianate	5	С
FLR.1626	Residence	250-252 Maple Street	ca. 1900	Queen Anne		С
FLR.1625	Pevers, Martha B. House	256 Maple Street	ca. 1905	Queen Anne		С
FLR.1392	Thurston, Rienzi W. House	291 Maple Street	ca. 1889	Queen Anne		NR
FLR.215	Residence	40 May Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival		С
FLR.259	First Baptist Church	200-228 North Main Street	ca. 1850	Gothic Revival		NR
FLR.1616	Borden, Capt. Thomas House	238 – 242 North Main Street	ca. 1850; ca. 1980 additions	Neocolonial		NC
FLR.1615	Erik Building	260 North Main street	ca. 1961	International		С
FLR.1614	Saint Demetrios Greek Orthodox Church	289 North Main street	ca. 1954	Neo Gothic Revival		С
FLR.262	Quequechan Club	292-306 North Main Street	ca. 1861; ca. 1878; ca. 1895; ca. 1920	Colonial Revival	7	NR
FLR.1612	New England Telephone and Telegraph Building	326 North Main Street	ca. 1940	Art Deco	7	С
FLR.1611	Anthony, Edward S. House	355 North Main Street	ca. 1887	Queen Anne		С
FLR.264	Fall River Knights of Columbus	368 North Main Street	ca. 1875	French Second Empire		NR
FLR.265	Lindsey, William House	373 North Main Street	ca. 1890	Greek Revival		NR
FLR.266	Smith, John Mace House	399 North Main Street	ca. 1844	Greek Revival		NR
FLR.1610	Social Security Administration Office	400 North Main street	ca. 1969	International		NC
FLR.267	Covel, A. S. House	422 North Main Street	ca. 1871	French Second Empire		С
FLR.254	Bristol County Registry of Deeds	441 North Main Street	ca. 1889; ca. 1930	Richardsonian Romanesque	6	NR

PEARCE-DURFEE STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
FLR.1609	Herman, Lewis Office	446 North Main Street	ca. 1949	Moderne		С
FLR.1608	Hillard, Johnathan I. House	485 North Main Street	ca. 1858	Italianate		С
FLR.268	Read Nathan House	506 North Main Street	ca. 1845	Greek Revival		NR
FLR.1607	Ford, Nathaniel House	507 North Main Street	ca. 1858	Italianate	4	С
FLR.1606	Brown, Josiah House	521 North Main Street	ca. 1858	Italianate	4	С
FLR.1605	Borden, George A. House	522 North Main Street	ca. 1880	Italianate		С
FLR.1603	Doyle, John E. Tenement House	535-537 North Main Street	ca. 1915	Colonial Revival, Triple-decker		С
FLR.269	Barnard, Louis L. House	549 North Main Street	ca. 1870	Italianate	3, 4	С
FLR.271	Residence	650 North Main Street	ca. 1840	Greek Revival		С
FLR.1589	Residence	120 Pine Street	ca. 1830	Federal, Greek Revival		С
FLR.1588	Residence	156 Pine Street	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С
FLR.1587	Residence	166 Pine Street	ca. 1910	Queen Anne, Triple Decker		С
FLR.1586	Herrick House	178 Pine Street	ca. 1917	Neo Gothic Revival		С
FLR.1579	Westall, John Tenement House	89 Prospect Street	ca. 1864	Italianate		С
FLR.1574	Borden, George H. House	87 School Street	ca. 1881	Queen Anne		С
FLR.455	Hartley, Dr. James W. House	162 Walnut Street	ca. 1868	French Second Empire	8	С
FLR.1554	Residence	263 Walnut Street	ca. 1920	Colonial Revival		С
FLR.1553	Brayton, Mary Tenement House	277-279 Walnut Street	ca. 1892	Italianate		С

NR Property individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places

C Contributing property to the district NC Non-contributing property to the district

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125 PEARCE-DURFEE STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.



Residence at 86 Cherry Street, Lafayette-Durfee House (FLR.56), and residence at 106-108 Cherry Street (FLR.57) (l-r), view looking northeast.



Multi-family tenement at 553 North Main Street and Louis L. Bernard House (FLR.269) at 549 North Main Street (l-r), view looking northeast.

PEARCE-DURFEE STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.



Residence at 553 North Main Street, Louis L. Bernard House (FLR.269), Josiah Brown House (FLR.1606), and the Nathaniel Ford House (FLR.1607) (r-l), view looking northeast.



Captain Elijah G. Davis House (FLR.1627), John M. Earl House #1 (FLR.1628), and Hiram Horton House (FLR.1629), view looking northwest down Maple Street.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125 PEARCE-DURFEE STREET AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.



Bristol County Superior Courthouse and Registry of Deeds (FLR.254), view looking southeast.



Quequechan Club (FLR.262) and New England Telephone and Telegraph Building (FLR.1612) (l-r), view looking northwest.

PEARCE-DURFEE STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.



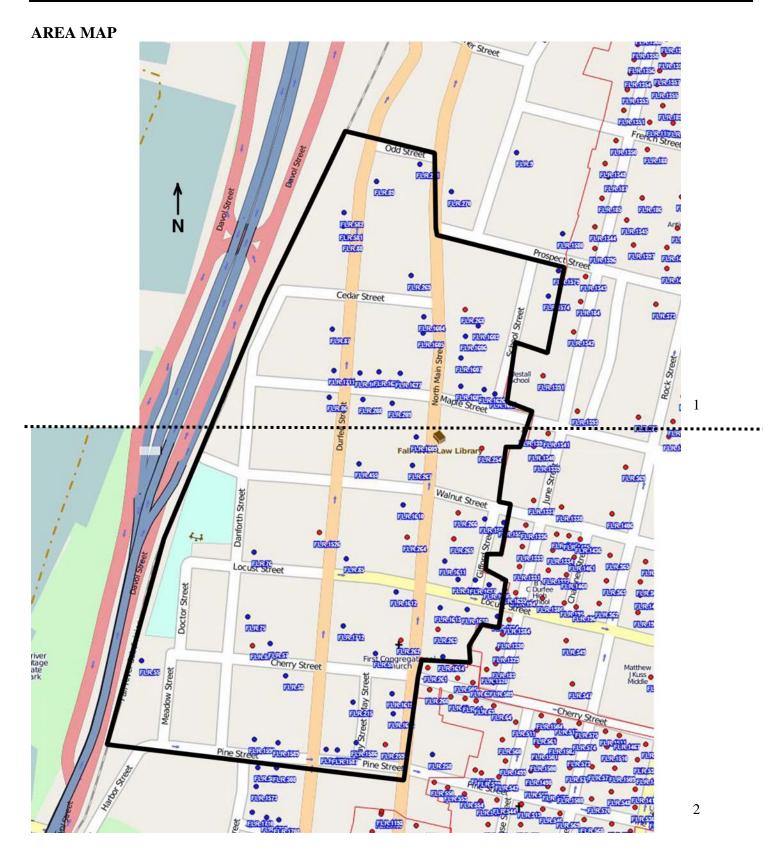
Residence at 422 North Main Street (foreground) and Dr. James W. Hartley House (FLR.455), view looking northwest down Walnut Street.



Cook-Standing House (FLR.209) at 185 Maple Street, view looking southeast.

PEARCE-DURFEE STREET AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125 Area Letter Form Nos.

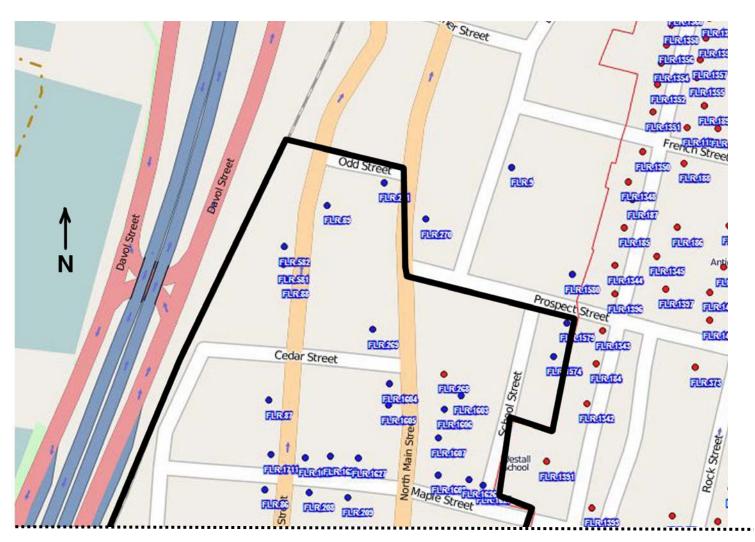


MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

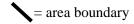
220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

PEARCE-DURFEE STREET AREA					
	Area Letter	Form Nos.			

### 1. AREA MAP



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed



<sup>\*</sup>not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta

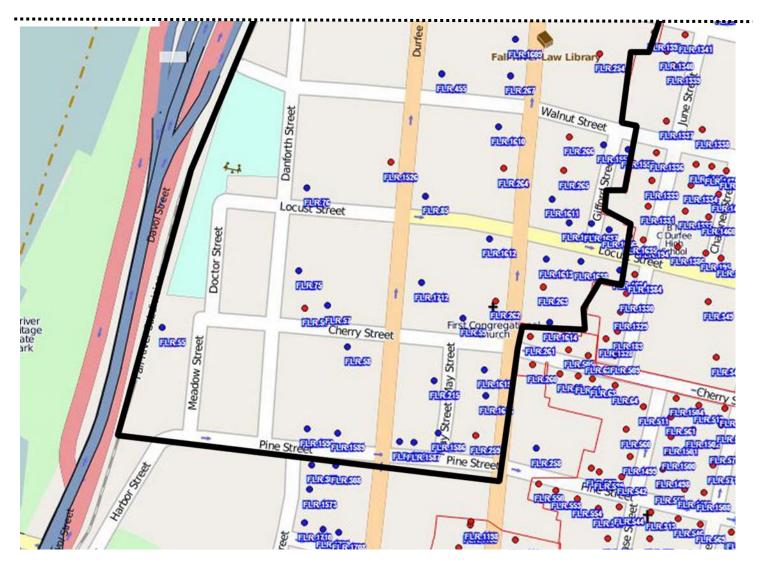
http://maps.mhc-macris.net/

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

PEARCE-DURFEE STREET AREA				
Area Letter	Form Nos.			

### 2. AREA MAP



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed

= area boundary

\*not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta

http://maps.mhc-macris.net/

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

PEARCE-DURFEE STREET AREA				
Area Letter	Form Nos.			

[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]

### National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:
☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible <b>only</b> in a historic district
☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district
Criteria: 🛛 A 🗌 B 🖾 C 🔲 D
Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by Kathleen M. Miller, and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012 The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

The Durfee Street Area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level in the areas of community development and architecture. The area is eligible under Criterion A for its important associations with the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century residential development along North Main Street that spurred from Fall River's booming textile and coal industry. The area is also eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example of an intact mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century neighborhood with a well-preserved collection of singleand multi-family residential architecture in a wide range of styles.

# FORM A - AREA

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES BUILDING 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

**Photograph** 



Somerset See data sheet

Assessor's Sheets USGS Quad Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

Town/City: Freetown

**Place** (neighborhood or village):

Name of Area: Slab Bridge Road Area

**Present Use:** Residential

**Construction Dates or Period:** Late-18th to Early-20<sup>th</sup> C.

**Overall Condition:** Good

Major Intrusions and Alterations: Assonet Railroad

Depot demolished after 1871

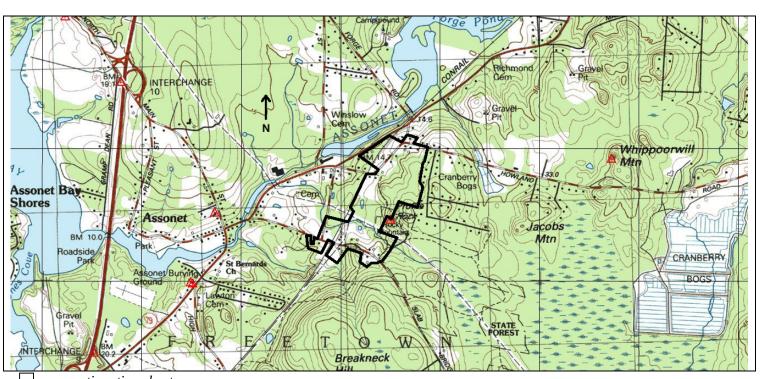
Acreage: Approx. 85

**Recorded by:** K. Miller, Q. Stuart, A. Cahoon

**Organization:** PAL

**Date** (*month/year*): December, 2012

### **Locus Map**



see continuation sheet

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

FREETOWN	SLAB BRIDGE ROAD AREA			
	Area Letter	Form Nos.		

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form.

#### ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Slab Bridge Road Area is an 85-acre, relatively rural, residential, 0.5-mile corridor south of the Assonet River, flanked by modest residential properties. It extends predominantly along the eastern boundary of the Fall River Secondary Railroad Line, encompassing portions of Forge Road, Howland Road, and Slab Bridge Road. The area reaches across the right-of-way to include portions of Richmond Road, Elm Street, and Walnut Street. It is located just east of the Assonet Historic District (FRE.A). Comprised of 19 properties, the area has 13 contributing properties that contribute to its architectural significance. These properties consist primarily of modest Vernacular, Cape Cod, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow style residences constructed between the late eighteenth and early twentieth century within close proximity to the no longer extant Assonet Railroad Depot, which was located on the northwestern corner of the railroad crossing with Slab Bridge Road. The majority of the contributing properties are in excellent condition, with slight modifications including front porch additions, window replacement, and the installation of synthetic siding.

The center of the area consists of a large 18.39-acre property at 12 Forge Road, consisting of a highly (and continuously) altered ca. 1880 residence, a ca. 1900 gabled utilitarian building (likely a potato house) with fieldstone walls, a large ca. 1900 English style barn, two ca. 1900 barns, a cranberry bog and quarry. The second largest lot within the area is provides space for the Freetown Historical Society Museum located at 1 Slab Bridge Road. The museum consists of a collection of moved buildings (that are non-contributing to the Slab Bridge Road Area) associated with the history of Freetown, such as the Mason Corner School, Wilson Sawmill, and the Advent Chapel.

Three properties on Forge Road were surveyed in 1978 for inclusion in the MHC Inventory. The residence at 21 Forge Road (FRE.66) is a one-story, five-bay by two-bay, wood-frame gable-front, center hall plan, Federal style building built on the western side of Forge Road, approximately 300 feet from the corner of Forge and Howland Roads. Similar in style and located in close proximity on the southeastern corner of Forge Road and Howland Road, the ca. 1780 residence at 26 Forge Road (FRE.67) has been altered with the addition of late twentieth century dormers to the east-facing facade. Directly across Howland Road sits the residence at 28 Forge Road (FRE.68), which is a two story, five-bay by two-bay, gable front, wood-framed Colonial Revival style building constructed ca. 1880.

#### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The rural, residential Slab Bridge Road Area is a byproduct of the late eighteenth to early twentieth century residential, commercial, and industrial hub of Assonet Village, located just west of the district. The first roads likely to have been laid out within the Slab Bridge Road Area lie at the northeastern corner. Richmond and Forge Road were constructed in the late eighteenth century, shortly after the development of Assonet Village. The oldest properties within the area boundary, 21 Forge Road (FRE.66) and 26 Forge Road (FRE.67) (slightly modified), are examples of late eighteenth century architecture in the town, as single-story, five-bay by two-bay properties with centered chimneys (MHC 1981).

By 1835, the Old Colony and Newport Railroad was constructed through district on a north to south axis from the northernmost intersection of Richmond Road and Forge Road, intersecting Forge Road along the western boundary of 12 Forge Road, to Elm Street along the western boundary of 1 Slab Bridge Road (currently the Freetown Historical Society Museum). An associated railroad station, the Assonet Depot (no longer extant) was also constructed within bounds of the area, on the northwestern corner intersection with Elm Street (Walling 1852; 1858; Beers 1871).

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

FREETOWN	SLAB BRIDGE ROAD AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

	See data sheet
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The largest property, centrally located within the area at 12 Forge Road, has been owned by descendants of the Evans family since at least 1852. The Evans family has been in Freetown since at least 1780. Until the mid-twentieth century, the Evans' property reportedly included the area which is now 14, 16, 20, and 22 Forge Road. The lot, which includes a cranberry bog, quarry, and two ca. 1900 utilitarian buildings, likely extended southeast to include a portion of land that is now part of Freetown Fall River State Forest (Walling 1852; Franklin 1902; Member of Evans Family 2012).

Few buildings were constructed within the town of Freetown from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century a. The only construction that took place occurred outside of the denser village centers. Approximately 60% of the contributing residences in the Slab Bridge Road Area date to this period and are in the Vernacular or Colonial Revival style, with one Bungalow style building. Included in this group is the vernacular style residence at <u>8 Richmond Road</u>, which was likely an ecclesiastical property associated with a church in the early twentieth century. Indications include the religious ornamentation above the centrally located gable peak window on the facade. Other excellent examples of buildings constructed during this period include the one-and-one-half-story, three-bay by three-bay, gable-front, tin roof, Vernacular style residence at <u>4 Walnut Street</u> (ca. 1900) and the two-story, five-bay by two-bay, side-gabled Colonial Revival style residence at <u>28 Forge Road (FRE.68)</u>.

The Freetown Historical Society and Museum has been located at 1 Slab Bridge Road since its founding in 1968. Since it was originated, the society has grown from a small property with a single building, which has since been expanded. Today, the organization maintains over 11-acres of land with ten historic buildings. Though this property contains several properties significant to the history of Freetown, it is not contributing to the district since the buildings likely have been moved from other locations in town (Freetown Historical Society 2013).

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MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 MORRISSEY BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02125

**FREETOWN** 

SLAB BRIDGE ROAD AREA
Area Letter Form Nos.

Sec	e data	sheet
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# AREA DATA SHEET

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	30 Elm Street	ca. 1915	Colonial Revival/Cape Cod		С
	Residence	12 Forge Road	ca. 1880	Colonial Revival	4	С
	Residence	14 Forge Road	ca. 1960	Ranch		NC
	Residence	16 Forge Road	ca.1980	Vernacular		NC
	Residence	20 Forge Road	ca. 1955	Ranch		NC
FRE.66	Residence	21 Forge Road	ca. 1780	Colonial /Cape Cod		С
	Residence	22 Forge Road	ca. 1965	Neocolonial		NC
FRE.67	Residence	26 Forge Road	ca. 1777	Colonial/Cape Cod	2	С
FRE.68	Residence	28 Forge Road	ca. 1895	Colonial Revival	3	С
	Residence	2 Howland Road	ca. 1935	Colonial Revival/Cape Cod		С
	Residence	4 Howland Road	ca. 1935	Colonial Revival/Cape Cod	7	С
	Residence	6 Howland Road	ca. 1902; large late 20 <sup>th</sup> century addition	Vernacular		С
	Residence	8 Richmond Road	ca. 1880	Vernacular	5	С
	Freetown Historical Society Museum Building	1 Slab Bridge Road	ca. 1870; completely remodeled ca. 1975	Vernacular		NC
	Residence	4 Slab Bridge Road	ca.1870; extensively remodeled ca. 1990	Vernacular		С
	Residence	5 Slab Bridge Road	ca. 1840	Vernacular/Greek Revival		С
	Residence	11 Slab Bridge Road	ca. 1965	Vernacular		NC
	Residence	12 Slab Bridge Road	ca. 1890	Vernacular		С

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

FREETOWN

SLAB BRIDGE ROAD AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
	Residence	15 Slab Bridge Road	ca. 1923	Bungalow	6	С
	Residence	4 Walnut Street	ca. 1900	Vernacular	1	С

C Contributing property to the district NC Non-contributing property to the district

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**FREETOWN** 

SLAB BRIDGE ROAD AREA
Area Letter Form Nos.



Residence at 26 Forge Road (FRE.67), ca. 1777, view looking north.



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SLAB BRIDGE ROAD AREA
Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet

Residence at 28 Forge Road (FRE.68), ca. 1880, view looking southeast.



12 Forge Road, Evans family property, utilitarian building (likely a potato house) and English barn view looking south.



Vernacular style residence at 8 Richmond Road, ca. 1880, view looking southeast.

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SLAB BRIDGE ROAD AREA
Area Letter Form Nos.



Bungalow style residence at 15 Slab Bridge Road, ca. 1923 view looking south.



Howland Road, Colonial Revival Cape Cod Style residence at 4 Howland Road, ca. 1935, view looking northeast.

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**FREETOWN** 

SLAB BRIDGE ROAD AREA

Area Letter

r Form Nos.

See data sheet

### **AREA MAP**



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed
- = area boundary
- \*not to scale

Information from MACRIS Maps 2.0 Beta

http://maps.mhc-macris.net

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION 220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125 **FREETOWN** 

SLAB BRIDGE ROAD AREA

Area Letter Form Nos.

See data sheet

[Delete this page if no Criteria Statement is prepared]

### National Register of Historic Places Criteria Statement Form

Check all that apply:
☐ Individually eligible ☐ Eligible <b>only</b> in a historic district
☐ Contributing to a potential historic district ☐ Potential historic district
Criteria: A B C D
Criteria Considerations: A B C D E F G

Statement of Significance by <u>Kathleen M. Miller, and Virginia H. Adams, PAL, Pawtucket, RI, December 2012</u>

The criteria that are checked in the above sections must be justified here.

The Slab Bridge Road Area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level in the areas of settlement and architecture. The area is eligible under Criterion A for its important associations with early settlement patterns as a byproduct of the development of the nearby Assonet Village. The area is also under Criterion C as an excellent and intact development of late-eighteenth to early-twentieth-century residential architecture. The area includes two late-eighteenth-century thoroughfares at Richmond and Forge Roads and provides a collection of well-preserved Vernacular and Colonial Revival style residential buildings that is absent from village centers within Freetown.

LAKEVILLE

ASSONET CEDAR SWAMP

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

LAK.D See data sheet

### Prepared by PAL, December 2012

This continuation sheet is a supplement to the existing inventory form Assonet Cedar Swamp Area, LAK.D.

#### **ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)**

A field survey in December 2012 verified that the Assonet Cedar Swamp Area appears to be largely unchanged since the previous survey in 2002. The area encompasses about 75% of the <u>Beechwoods/Pierce Avenue Area (LAK.G)</u>. At the time the existing form was drafted, the Beechwoods/Pierce Avenue Area Form had not been completed. The Area Data Sheet reflects the most current updates for all properties within the area that are listed in the MHC Inventory.

While noted as historically or architecturally significant properties in the previous form, the following properties are located outside of the Assonet Cedar Swamp Area boundary:

- <u>Hafford House (LAK.24)</u> and the <u>Hafford Cemetery (LAK.802)</u> at 177 County Road.
- Howland Cemetery (LAK.806) at Howland Road.
- Lang Street Cemetery Pierce Cemetery (LAK.808) at Lang Street.

The survey confirmed that the Assonet Cedar Swamp Area is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criteria A and C for its association with nineteenth-century residential, civic, and agricultural activities in Easton and for its well-preserved collection of residential architecture

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY and/or REFERENCES (Continued)**

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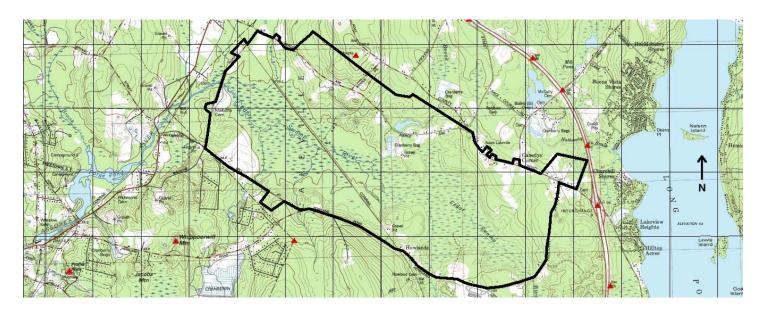
#### Leonard, Kenneth

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Area Letter Form Nos.

LAK.D See data sheet

### **LOCUS MAP**



### **AREA DATA SHEET**

The following is a selection of properties within the area that are either included in the previous form and/or listed in the state register.

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
LAK.911	Colonial Road / "The Woodland Path"	Colonial Road	ca. 1715- 1840			С
LAK.15	South Lakeville School	119 County Street	ca. 1925	Colonial Revival	3	С
LAK.14	Alexander Canedy House	140 County Street	1815	Federal		С
LAK.922	Brehaut, John Twin Silos	141 County Street	ca. 1880	Vernacular		С
LAK.16	Old Sampson Tavern	161 County Street	ca. 1830			С
LAK.24	Samuel Hafford House	177 County Street	ca. 1724			С
LAK.802	Hafford Cemetery	177 County Street	ca. 1799			С
LAK.119	Washburn, Salmon M. Hose	2 Freetown Street	ca. 1838	Cape Cod, Colonial		С
LAK.121	Winslow, Asa – Baker, Marcus House	8 Freetown Street	ca. 1825	Federal		С
LAK.910	Howland Bridge Road over Howland Brook	Howland Road	19 <sup>th</sup> C.			С

LAKEVILLE

ASSONET CEDAR SWAMP

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

LAK.D See data sheet

MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
LAK.906	Howland Road Bridge over Conrail	Howland Road	19 <sup>th</sup> C.			С
LAK.806	Howland Cemetery	Howland Road	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> C.			С
LAK.32	Howland, Eseck – Sears, Earl House	83 Howland Road	ca. 1750	Federal	1	С
LAK.805	Lang Street (The Pierce) Cemetery	Lang Street				С
LAK.807	Malbone Cemetery	Malbone Street	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> C.			С
LAK.93	Pierce / Haskins House	21 Malbone Street	ca. 1810			С
	Haskins – David Mill Site	Mill Street	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> C.			С
LAK.94	Farm	11 Mill Street	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> C.			С
	Saw Mill Site	Pierce Avenue	1713- 1765			С
LAK.913	Colonial Granite Quarry	Pierce Avenue	ca. 1730- 1780			С
LAK.914	Horse Block	Pierce Avenue	19 <sup>th</sup> C.			С
	John Pierce House Site	Pierce Avenue	1725- 1890			С
LAK.915	Quarry	Pierce Avenue	ca. 1875- 1940			С
	Josiah Holloway House Site	Pierce Avenue	ca. 1725- 1850			С
	Philander Pierce House Site	Pierce Avenue	ca. 1860			С
LAK.916	Logging Road Causey	Pierce Avenue	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century			С
	Grist Mill Site	Pierce Avenue	ca. 1765			С
LAK.917	Baptismal Pulpit	Pierce Avenue	ca. 1760			С
LAK.809	Staples – Smith Cemetery	Pierce Avenue				С
LAK.924	Elkanah's Bridge	Pierce Avenue				С
LAK.805	Pierce Cemetery	1 Pierce Avenue				С
LAK.95	A. Pierce House	8 Pierce Avenue	ca. 1860	Greek Revival		С
LAK.20	Hermon and Phillip Pierce House	18 Pierce Avenue	ca. 1792	Cape Cod		С

LAKEVILLE

ASSONET CEDAR SWAMP

# MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

220 Morrissey Boulevard, Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area Letter Form Nos.

LAK.D See data sheet

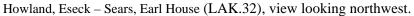
MHC Number	Property Name	Address	Const. Date	Style/Form	Photo Number	Status
LAK.96	Levi Pierce House	22 Pierce Avenue	ca. 1820	Cape Cod		С
LAK.97	Enos Pierce House	44 Pierce Avenue	ca. 1830	Cape Cod		С
LAK.912	Balancing Stone	48 Pierce Avenue				С
LAK.12	Allen, Samuel House	59 Pierce Avenue	ca. 1765	Cape Cod		С
LAK.98	School	71 Pierce Avenue	Early 19 <sup>th</sup> C.	Federal	2	С
LAK.99	Hoard House	71 Pierce Avenue	ca. 1800	Greek Revival		С
	Oliver Pierce House	85 Pierce Avenue	ca. 1810	Federal		С
	Jirah Winslow House	105 Pierce Avenue	1826- 1830	Federal		С
LAK.102	Winslow Estate Annex House	114 Pierce Avenue	Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> C.	Greek Revial		С

C Contributing property to the district NC Non-contributing property to the district

Area Letter Form Nos.

LAK.D See data sheet







School (LAK.98), view looking southeast.

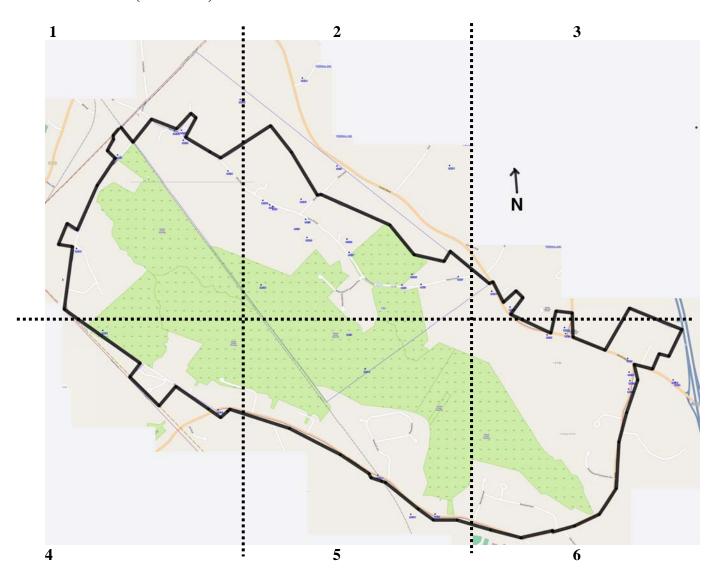
LAK.D See data sheet



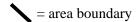
South Lakeville School (LAK.15), view looking northwest.

LAK.D See data sheet

# **AREA MAP (6 Sections)**



- MHC Inventory
- National Register Listed



\*not to scale

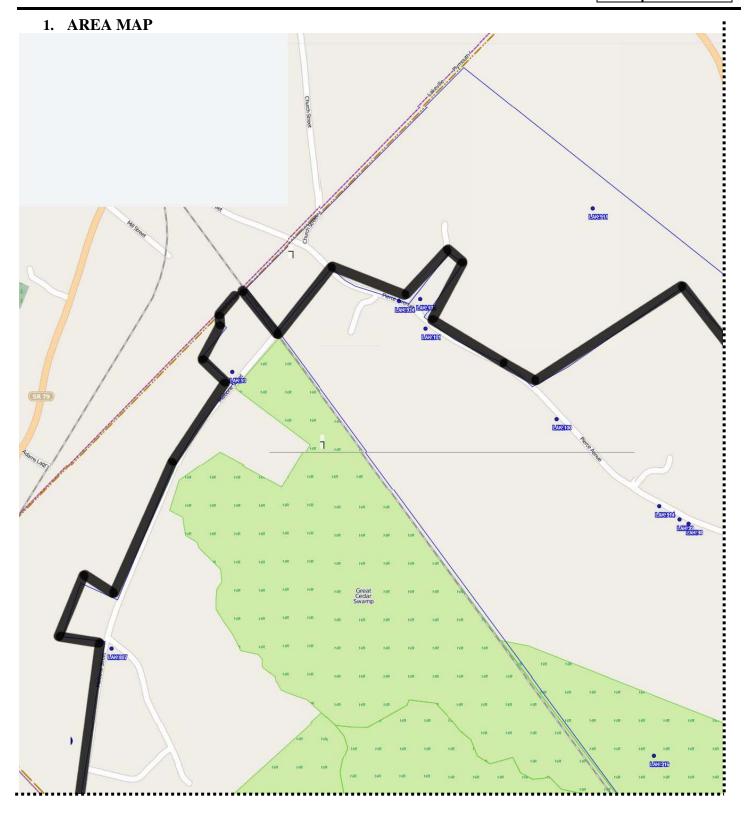
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ASSONET CEDAR SWAMP

Area Letter Form Nos.



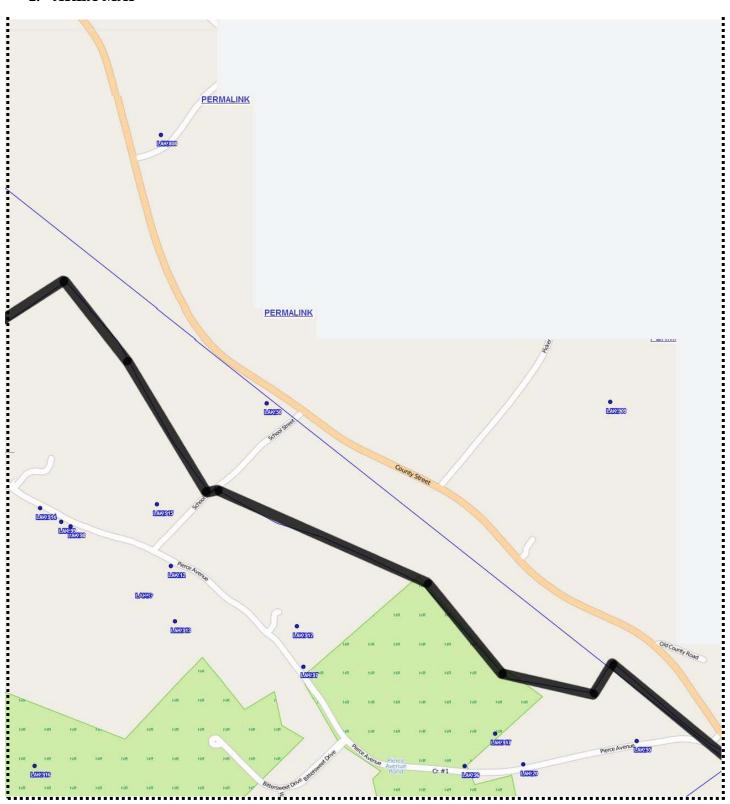
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Area Letter Form Nos.

D See data sheet

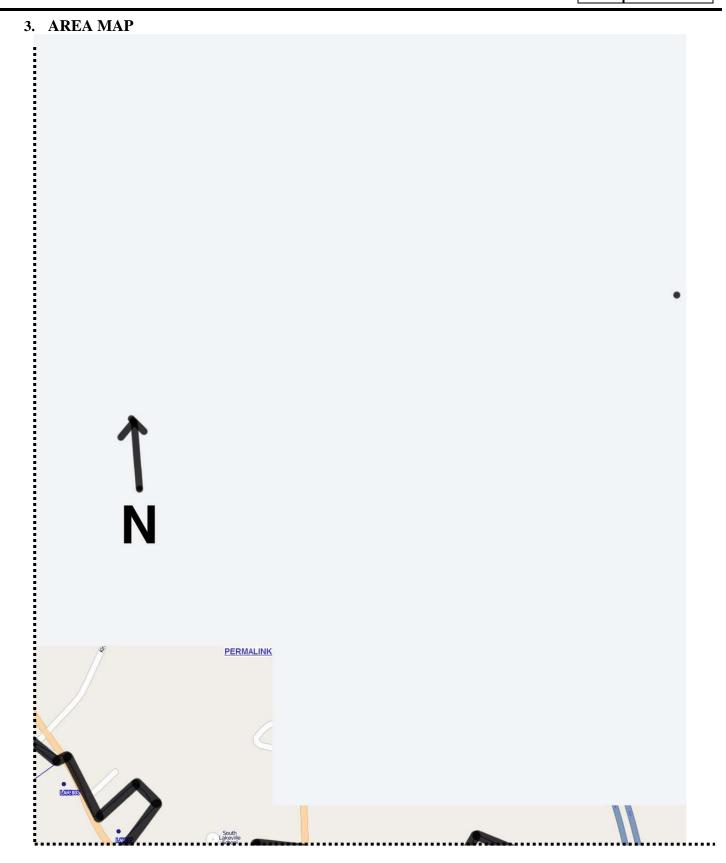


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Area Letter Form Nos.



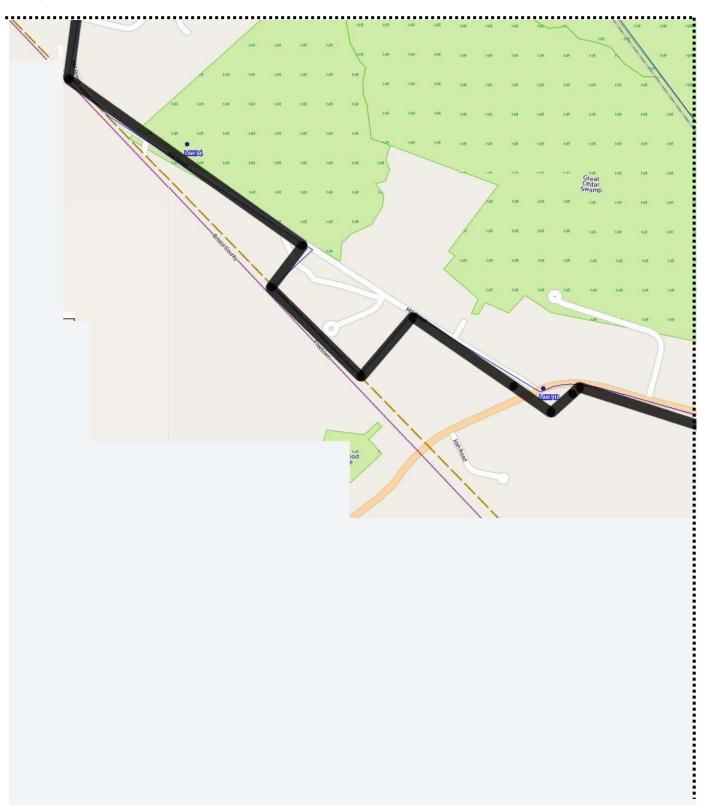
ASSONET CEDAR SWAMP

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Area Letter Form Nos.

D See data sheet



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Area Letter Form Nos.

D See data sheet



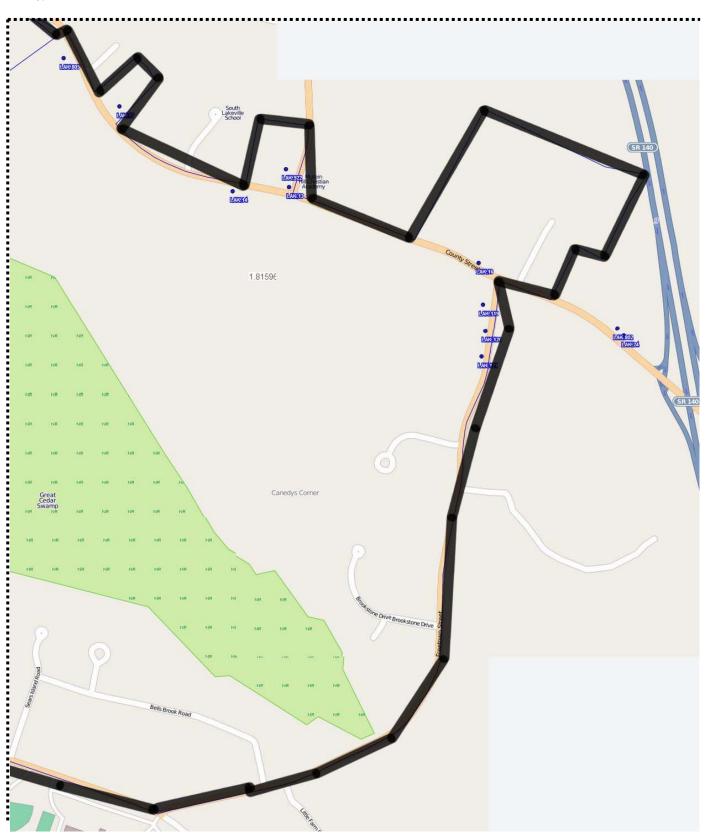
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ASSONET CEDAR SWAMP

Area Letter Form Nos.

D See data sheet



#### FORM A - AREA

Assessor's Sheets

**USGS** Ouad

Area Letter Form Numbers in Area

93-102,802,

805-808, 906

910-717

4,7,8,13,14,33

Assawompsett Pd.

1 A. C. JAL 9

Attached

**Massachusetts Historical Commission Massachusetts Archives Facility** 220 Morrissey Boulevard Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Town Lakeville

Place (neighborhood or village) \_\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Area Assonet Cedar Swamp

Present Use Nature preserve, residential

Construction Dates or Period\_

Cultural resources: Late 18th century through present

**Overall Condition** Good

**Major Intrusions and Alterations** 

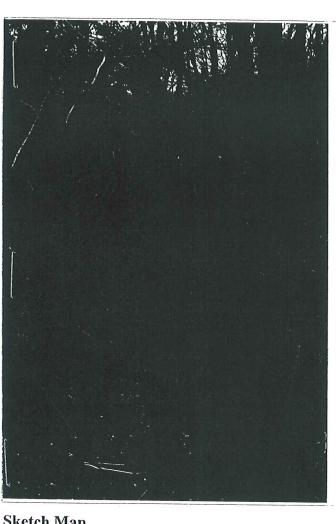
Modern residential infill and railroad line

Acreage \_\_\_\_\_2669.14

Recorded by S.P. Berg/C. Longiaru for PAL

Organization \_\_\_ DEM - Heritage Landscape Inventory

Date (month/day/year) \_\_\_ December 2002



Sketch Map

see attached map

RECEIVED

JUL 9, 2003

MASS. HIST. COMM

Community: Lakeville **Property Address:** Assonet Cedar Swamp

Massachusetts Historical Commission Massachusetts Archives Facility 220 Morrissey Boulevard Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No. 12-14, 20, 24, 26, 73-107, 205, 206, 300-317

Recommended for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. *If checked, you must attach a completed National Register Criteria Statement form* 

### DESCRIPTION

#### Introduction

The Assonet Cedar Swamp Area, which includes the 800-acre swamp itself as well as the upland areas immediately surrounding it, is recognized as both a natural and a cultural resource. The common theme linking the area and distinguishing it from its surroundings is the presence of land use patterns related to the swamp. Early settlers used the Cedar Swamp as a source of wood for shingles. Over time various land uses, ranging from farms to mills to quarries to cranberry bogs, were established around the perimeter. Some of these uses continue today while evidence of others exists only as fragments or remnants in the landscape. The swamp is now valued primarily as natural habitat and open space. Along with the Assawompsett Pond complex, the Assonet Cedar Swamp was identified in the town's 2001 Open Space and Recreation Plan as one of Lakeville's two largest and most important environmental resources. The surrounding area, particularly Pierce Avenue, is also considered one of the community's most scenic and historic landscapes.

Assonet Cedar Swamp is located in the southwestern portion of Lakeville near the Berkley and Freetown town lines. The study area encompasses approximately 2669.14-acres. The central feature is the Cedar Swamp itself, with the Cedar Swamp River at its core. The six roads that form the perimeter of the area each have a distinctive character and unique relationship to the swamp. They are: Pierce Avenue and County Road on the north, Malbone Street on the west, Mill Street and Howland Road on the south, and Freetown Street on the east.

While the swamp itself is preserved as a wildlife sanctuary, changes are occurring rapidly around the perimeter that could dramatically impact the visual and environmental quality of this fragile area. The purpose of this inventory form is to look at the swamp in relation to its surroundings and to explore the interdependence of natural and cultural resources in creating the quintessential cultural landscape.

### **Assonet Cedar Swamp**

(Note: the primary source for this section was the 2001 [Draft]Lakeville Open Space and Recreation Plan).

Lakeville is divided into three major drainage basins as part of the Taunton River watershed: the Nemasket River, the Assonet River, and the Poquoy Brook subwatersheds. The Cedar Swamp River part of the Assonet drainage area within Assonet Cedar Swamp. It originates southeast of the swamp in an area known as Rocky Woods and flows northwest through the center of the swamp, widening at its western end before becoming the Assonet River near the southwest corner of the swamp, turning to flow southwest. Along this short course, it is joined by several small tributaries, the largest of which is Holloway Brook, which joins the Cedar Swamp River from the north near the center of the swamp. Apart from the great ponds, Assonet Cedar Swamp is Lakeville's largest wetland.

The Assonet Cedar Swamp lies on either side of the Cedar Swamp River, extending up to half a mile from the river in either direction for a length of roughly three miles (verify distances). It is a low-lying area characterized by poorly-drained soils formed in freshwater organic deposits underlain by glaciofluvial deposits. This soil association, known as Freetown-Swansee-Scarboro soils, is represented in approximately 11% of Lakeville's land area and is typically

Community: Lakeville **Property Address:** Assonet Cedar Swamp

Massachusetts Historical Commission Massachusetts Archives Facility 220 Morrissey Boulevard Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

found in swamps and depressions.

These poorly drained soils provide an ideal habitat for Coastal Atlantic White Cedar, which is found in limited areas along the East Coast and is becoming globally rare. However, the name Assonet Cedar Swamp is somewhat of a misnomer today as the primary canopy vegetation is Red Maple intermingled with cedar, hemlock and Yellow Birch. There are only four cedar-dominated stands remaining, comprising about 50 acres, or 6% of the 800-acre swamp. The understory consists of Sweet Pepperbush and occasional Mountain Holly, with Sphagnum moss occurring throughout the area. Unusual flora includes pitcher plants, cowslips, and Smilacina triflium (which is very rare in southeastern Massachusetts). The remnant farms around the perimeter of the Cedar Swamp, especially Pierce Avenue, also provide valuable grassland-by-forest habitat, which is becoming increasingly rare as more land is converted for development or reverts to forest.

The Assonet Cedar Swamp is also home to two rare insects, the Hessel's Hairstreak butterfly (Mitoura hesseli) and the Water-willow Stemborer Moth (Papipema sulphurata) both of which are wetlands-dependent species. The Hessel's Hairstreak butterfly relies entirely on the Atlantic White Cedar as a host, thus decline in cedar population offers a direct threat to the butterfly population as well. The cedar swamp also provides habitat suited to some of the rare turtles of southeastern Massachusetts, as well as to numerous species of birds, waterfowl and mammals. The Cedar Swamp has been identified by the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program as an ecologically valuable but vulnerable site, which supports an array of natural communities and rare plant species.

The Cedar Swamp is part of an 809-acre wildlife sanctuary owned by the Massachusetts Audubon Society. However, it is not a pristine area, as an active CSX freight line bisects the swamp. The New Bedford and Taunton Railroad originally constructed the line in 1840. The railroad enters the northwest corner of the swamp and extends in a southeast direction to roughly the center of the southern edge of the swamp. At this point, the line exits the swamp area undergrade below Howland Road. The freight line is part of the Stoughton Branch Alternative for the proposed New Bedford/Fall River Commuter Rail Extension Project, which would provide commuter rail service for southeastern Massachusetts. Proposed improvements to the existing track and railbed would consist of rehabilitation of the track bed, ditches, ballast, ties and rail, grade crossing and the construction of passing siding. Other impacts to the swamp area include several new subdivisions along Howland Road and Freetown Road that are located close to the swamp and have the potential to affect local hydrology. Alteration of the hydrologic regime is the single greatest threat facing the Assonet Cedar Swamp.

## **County Road/Pierce Avenue**

Several historic resources are centered at the northeast corner of the Cedar Swamp area, located at the intersection of County Road and Freetown Street. An early eighteenth century residence, the <u>Hafford House (MHC 24)</u> ca. 1724, and the <u>Hafford Cemetery (MHC 802)</u> from ca. 1799 are located at 177 County Road. On the same side of the road, to the west is the <u>Old Sampson House Tavern at 161 County Street (MHC 16)</u>. Constructed in ca. 1830, the building served as a way station for stagecoaches that once ran between New Bedford and Boston. County Road has remained a well-traveled thoroughfare since the nineteenth century. County Road forms the northern edge of the swamp area for about one mile.

Continuing west on County Road to the intersection with Highland Road is the crossroads community of Canedy's Corner. During the nineteenth century, the residents of County Road were predominantly farmers with large parcels of land on the south side of the road that extended to the northern edge of the swamp. One surviving example is the ca. 1815 Alexander Canedy House at 33-40 County Road (MHC 14). The property consists of a large irregular lot

Community: Lakeville **Property Address:** Assonet Cedar Swamp

Massachusetts Historical Commission Massachusetts Archives Facility 220 Morrissey Boulevard Boston, Massachusetts 02125

Area(s)

Form No. 12 14, 20, 24, 32, 93-102, 802, 802, 806, 808, 808,

that borders the northern perimeter of the swamp. On the opposite side of the street is the <u>Zebulon Leonard Canedy House at 141 Highland Road (MHC 13)</u>. A modern subdivision abuts the western edge of the Z.L Canedy House lot. <u>South Lakeville School (MHC 15)</u> stands on the west side of the subdivision. Constructed in 1925, the schoolhouse replaced the earlier Canedy School (d.1853-1883). On the opposite side of the road, to the west is Keith Cemetery, a small family cemetery dating from the late nineteenth century.

Pierce Avenue, which intersects with County Road about one mile west of Canedy's Corner, is a historic road paralleling the northern edge of the swamp through an area known as "The Beechwoods," a name assigned during the colonial era because of the locale's dense beechwood forest. For most of its length, Pierce Avenue is a scenic area with open fields, skillfully constructed stone walls, and well-preserved nineteenth century houses and barns. The road extends 2.5 miles from County Road west to Malbone Street near the Berkley line. Located on hilly terrain above the swamp, Pierce Avenue retains its original curved alignment and conforms to the land's irregular topography. The road is extremely scenic and features a number of well-preserved nineteenth century farmhouses and outbuildings. Stone walls along with a canopy of deciduous hardwood trees enhance the rural character of Pierce Avenue.

Nineteenth century architectural styles represented on Pierce Avenue include Federal, Cape Cod, and Greek Revival. Historic residences on Pierce Avenue are sparsely spaced and sited close to the road's edge. Pierce Avenue originally bisected the parcels of early settlers, as the lot's extremities were impassable due to the natural surroundings. Several house sites in Pierce Avenue have been identified with Pierce family members. The Lakeville Historic Commission is in the process of submitting an MHC Area Form for Pierce Avenue Beechwoods Community, which includes 25 historic resources. Consult the form for a more detailed discussion of the Beechwoods Community.

Holloway Brook runs behind the residences on the north side of the eastern half of Pierce Avenue. On the brook, behind the Levi Pierce House at 22 Pierce Avenue (MHC ), are the foundations of an eighteenth century gristmill and sawmill. The 100 acres associated with this house have been recently purchased through a Conservation Restriction granted to the Wildlands of Southeastern Massachusetts. In 1785, a gristmill replaced the sawmill. Continuing east on the brook is a stone Baptismal Pulpit (MHC ) with stairs, which reportedly dates from the 1760s. One of the most interesting historic features of the Beechwoods area is the late eighteenth century Logging Road Causeway (MHC ) through the swamp. Constructed in the late eighteenth century, the causeway is a mounded dirt path that extends approximately 1300 feet across the swamp.

Other historic industry on Pierce Avenue included granite quarrying, which originated in the early to mid eighteenth century. A northbound colonial road or "The Woodland Path" was established off of Pierce Avenue in the early eighteenth century. The road served as a public highway until the early nineteenth century. The path, now a farm road leads to Lang St. Cemetery. East of the path is Elisha's Rocks, a bedrock cliff overlooking the Beechwoods community. At the foot of the overlook are the visible traces of a colonial-era quarry. Open extraction pits and cuts associated with the early quarry remain.

Two nineteenth century granite quarry sites are located north of the swamp. One of these operated from 1875 to 1940 near the northwest corner of Pierce and School Streets. The <u>quarry site</u> is set back from the road and is largely overgrown. The site includes a dilapidated steam engine room, collapsed cables and other hardware, and extraction pits. The once heavily quarried outcropping is discernable from Pierce Avenue.

Granite outcroppings are prevalent in the area surrounding the swamp. There are a number of glacial erratics visible from Pierce Avenue. One erratic of local import is a large <u>balancing boulder</u> supported by three granite prongs. Located on the north side of Pierce Avenue, precariously positioned stones such as this one are common throughout

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southeastern New England. Much attention has been given to spherical erratics of the region with some individuals attributing their unusual placement to cultural traditions and not to geological processes. Regardless of their association, the erratics are an integral component of the natural landscape of the cedar swamp area.

#### **Malbone Street**

Located on the west side of the swamp is Malbone Street, which hosts a small cemetery, one early nineteenth century residence and two late nineteenth century homes. An active CSX freight line crosses the northern end of the street atgrade. Malbone Cemetery (MHC) is located on the east side of the street at the corner with Emerson Road. Only about 1,000 square feet in size, a fieldstone perimeter wall surrounds the cemetery. There are approximately 12 slate headstones of relatively simple design. Most are illegible and in poor condition. There are at least as many more that are broken off just above ground level. A modern residential subdivision dwarfs the small cemetery, with more modern residential infill across the street. Malbone Street extends south and intersects with Mill Street, the southern boundary of the cedar swamp area.

## Mill Street/Howland Road

Mill Street is sparsely populated and retains its rural character. The north side of the street consists of a large farm located at 11 Mill Street. The 69-acre farm dates from the early nineteenth century. The vacant farmhouse is the only intact farm bordering the south side of the swamp. Mill Brook meanders through the farm's large rolling field. This farm, known as the Reynolds Farm, has been largely preserved through a recent conservation Restriction granted to the Massachusetts Audubon Society. A section of Old Mill Street remains south of Mill Street, across from the farm. Remnants of the Haskins-Davis Mill, a mid-nineteenth century mill, are located off of Old Mill Street on Mill Brook. A dirt path provides access to Old Mill Street and to the mill site. Dense woods buffer Old Mill Street from Mill Street. The mill site consists of two stone lined raceways with a north-south alignment. The raceways feature large dry laid granite slabs. The west raceway is wider and contains finished stones while the east raceway exhibits a more crude construction.

Continuing east on Mill Street to Howland Road is Howland Brook. A stone slab bridge spans the tributary near the northwest corner of Mill Street and Howland Road. The southwest corner of the intersection is the approximate location of the former Hunting House. Howland Road consists of modern residential infill with two subdivisions located on the north side of the street. A large subdvision borders the southeastern part of the swamp. The northernmost parcels of this subdivision have parcels that extend into the swamp.

Situated between the two subdivisions is the <u>Earl Sears – E.P. Douglas House (ca. 1750) (MHC 32)</u>, the only historic residence on this section of Howland Road, between Mill Street and Freetown Street. The house was constructed for Eseck Howland. North of the Sears House is Sears Island, a north-south oriented drumlin on the southern edge of the cedar swamp. <u>Howland Cemetery (MHC )</u> is located on a rise on the south side of the road, just west of the Sears House. The cemetery is well south of the road and shielded from view by dense woods. On the same side of the street, to the east is the campus of Apponequet Regional High School.

## Freetown Street

From near the northeastern corner of the school property, Freetown Street extends in a northerly direction to County Road. The road serves as the eastern boundary for the cedar swamp area and consists almost entirely of modern residences. An area known as Rocky Woods, a substantial granite outcropping, borders the east side of the road. The

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outcropping rises above the road in an easterly direction and extends south into Freetown. According to local ethnohistorical accounts, the caves and similar formations within this unique geological feature have seventeenth century associations. Purportedly, King Phillip may have spent the last night of his life in a cave (King Phillip's Cave) in the densely wooded area of Rocky Woods. Further north on Freetown Street are two late eighteenth century residences on the west side of the street, just south of County Road.

# HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

# Prehistoric archaeological significance

The Taunton River drainage has been a focal point of archaeological interest to both avocational and professional archaeologists for more than a century. Members of the MAS have carried out numerous investigations of prehistoric sites in the combined Taunton/Nemasket drainage. The large number of recorded prehistoric sites in proximity to Cedar Swamp reflects the favorable environmental conditions that existed in the Taunton River drainage throughout the prehistoric period. The Taunton River, along with its major tributary the Nemasket River, provided a primary avenue of transportation from the coastal lowland to Narragansett Bay. Anadromous fish traveled up these waterways, making the large ponds in the Assawompsett district major focus of prehistoric settlement. These areas have a high probability to contain evidence of intensive prehistoric land use (Thorbahn et al. 1980; Thorbahn 1982).

Diagnostic cultural material from a relatively large number of sites has provided evidence of a very long sequence of Native American settlement and subsistence activities within this geographic region. The inventory of known prehistoric sites within the Taunton River drainage basin, when viewed as interrelated components of a large and complex settlement system, provides a context for the Cedar Swamp area. The swamp is within a general environmental setting composed of a mosaic of large ponds, wetlands, and well-drained uplands that was intensively used by Native American populations throughout the prehistoric period. The known prehistoric sites in the Assawompsett Pond/Wapanucket district contain evidence of repeated use over at least 10,000 years from the PaleoIndian to Late Woodland periods.

Due to the commanding view of the Cedar Swamp River and surrounding wetlands from the highland occupied by Pierce Avenue and the proximity of the landscape to Assawompset Pond complex the Cedar Swamp landscape is likely to be sensitive for prehistoric archaeological remains. Within the landscape there are four identified prehistoric sites, all of which are transitory with no temporal affiliation.

#### Historic significance

The following is extracted from MHC Area Form for Beechwoods/Pierce Avenue (March 2002) by Kenneth Leonard, Lakeville Historical Commission.

Colonial development of the Beechwoods area evolved almost entirely independent of Middleborough proper, which it was a part of until 1853 (Leonard 2002). Earliest settlement of the Assonet Swamp area began in 1709 with the arrival of Isaac Pierce and Benjamin Booth families who were Quakers from Scituate. Known as Middleborough's West Parish at Precinct Village, only three families were associated with the village. The community become independent of Middleborough by exploiting the rich and diverse natural resources of the swamp area for the development of mills, forges and quarries. Several of its members who attended Baptist services at Swansea portioned Middleborough for tax abatement. Their first serious religious affiliations centered around the Rev.

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Ebenezer Hinds Baptist Church which was founded in the 1750s. Their only apparent social or commercial associations outside their own community developed with the Thomas Nelson settlement on Assawampsett Neck with whom they shared their Baptist affiliation with Hinds, intermarried sparingly, and exchanged smithing personal.

It was only after the Revolutionary War, during which they had formed their own exclusive units of fighting men, that the Beechwoods people started emigrating into the downtown Middleborough area in any numbers. Prior to that, those who left went either to the south, Freetown and Rochester were popular destinations, or to the western frontier. Now for the first time, did one of their own people get to hold political office in Middleborough, even though, from very shortly after its beginnings, Beechwoods and its families had constituted a significant portion of Middleborough's population and wealth (Leonard 2002).

The construction of railroads during the Early Industrial Period (1830-1870) connected Lakeville with larger population centers in New Bedford and Taunton. Despite the introduction of the railroad, land surrounding the Assonet Cedar Swamp remained agricultural in use or undeveloped. The southern edge of the swamp area during this period featured a handful of farms spread out along Howland Road. A stop on the New Bedford & Taunton Railroad, Howland Station was located on the south side of Howland Road. East of the railroad line was a school and a sawmill. Other residential and agricultural development around the swamp centered on County Road, near Canedy's Corners. In the twentieth century, the swamp area remained sparsely populated until the end of the century, when the town experienced a rise in residential development. Land adjacent to the swamp continues to be developed today.

# Historic archaeological significance

Within the Cedar Swamp landscape the primary locus of archaeological sites dating to the historic period is along Pierce Avenue at the northern margin of the swamp. The area was first settled by European-Americans in 1709 with lots fronted along Pierce Avenue and ran down into the swamp. The primary types of sites associated with the area are mill sites, quarry sites and domestic sites. An eighteenth and nineteenth century gristmill and mid eighteenth century sawmill both operated along the waterways of the landscape. Both these early industrial structures are still identifiable by dams and foundations. Additionally, two historic granite quarries, which utilized the naturally occurring outcrops of bedrock, have been identified in the area. Finally, at least three house sites have been identified in the area, including the Philander Pierce House site, the Josiah Holloway House site, and the John Pierce House Site, as well as the bermed logging causeway. (Lakeville Historical Tour Committee 2001). Taken together these resources have the potential to provide new information regarding the early domestic and economic development of southeastern Massachusetts.

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1879 Map of Lakeville, Mass. Anonymous.

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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CRITERIA STATEMENT

The Beechwoods Area/Pierce Avenue is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A, C and D at the local level. It is eligible for Criterion A for its association with the town's early settlement, development and industry. Pierce Avenue meets Criterion C for its collection of highly intact nineteenth century residences, which retain integrity of location, setting, feeling and association. The district is also eligible under D for its assortment of historic sites that include mills, quarries and domestic sites.

Additionally, the Assonet Cedar Swamp is preserved as a wildlife sanctuary that is susceptible to environmental changes within its immediate surroundings. The Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program has identified the swamp as an ecologically valuable but vulnerable site, which supports an array of natural communities and rare plant species.

# ASSONET CEDAR SWAMP DATA SHEET

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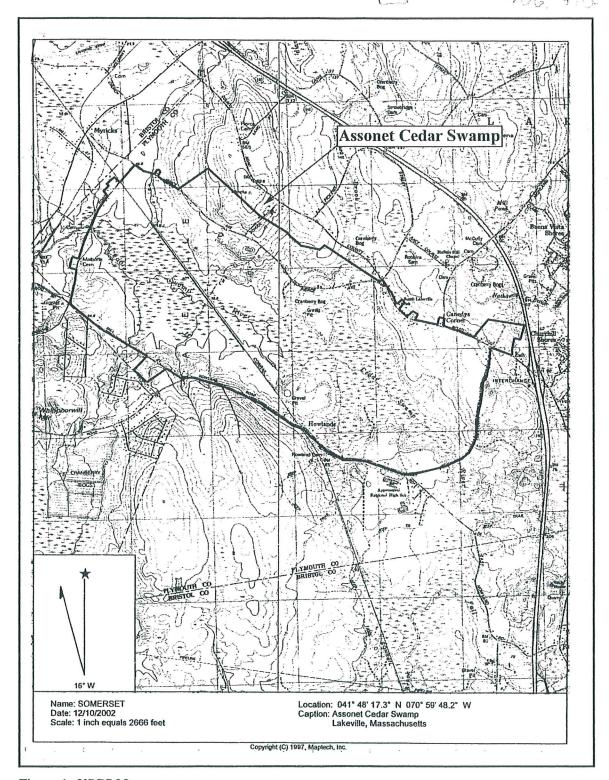


Figure 1. USGS Map

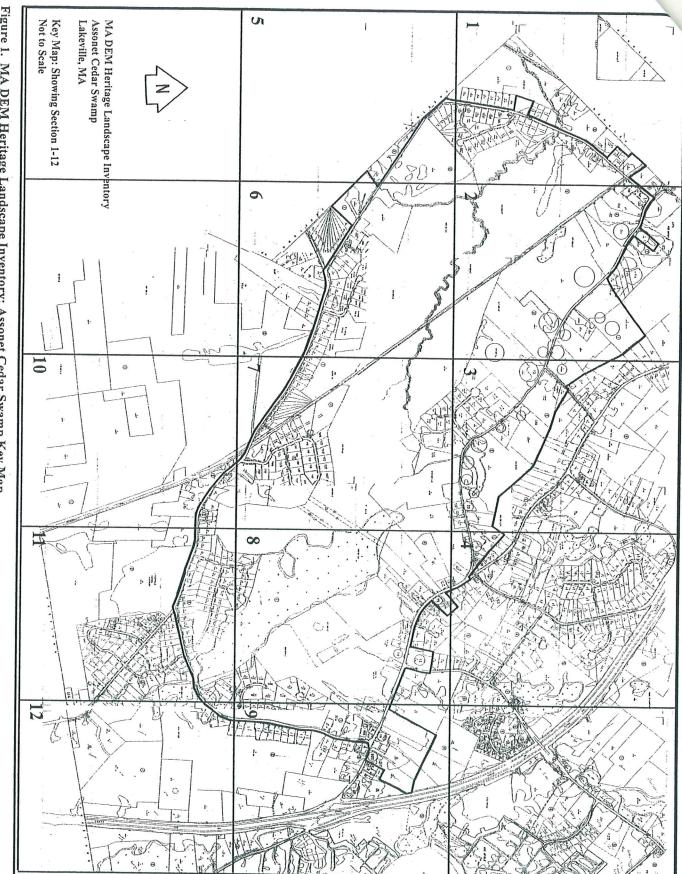
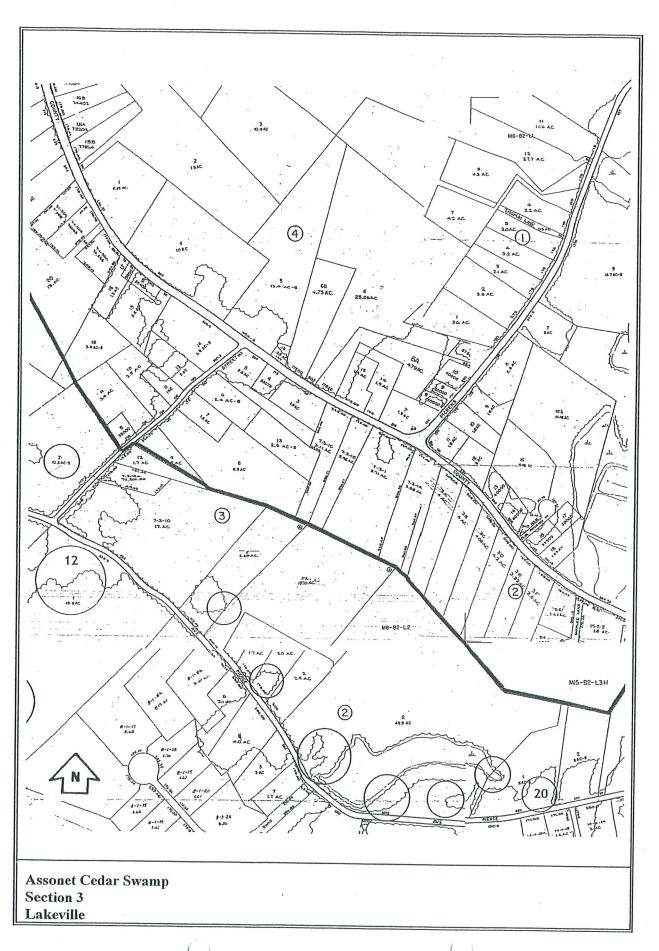
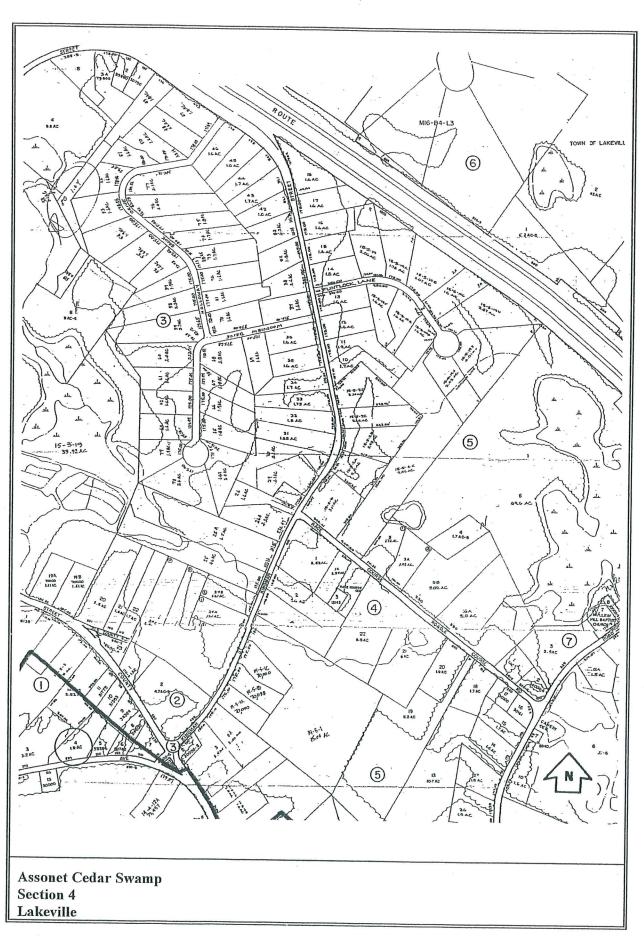


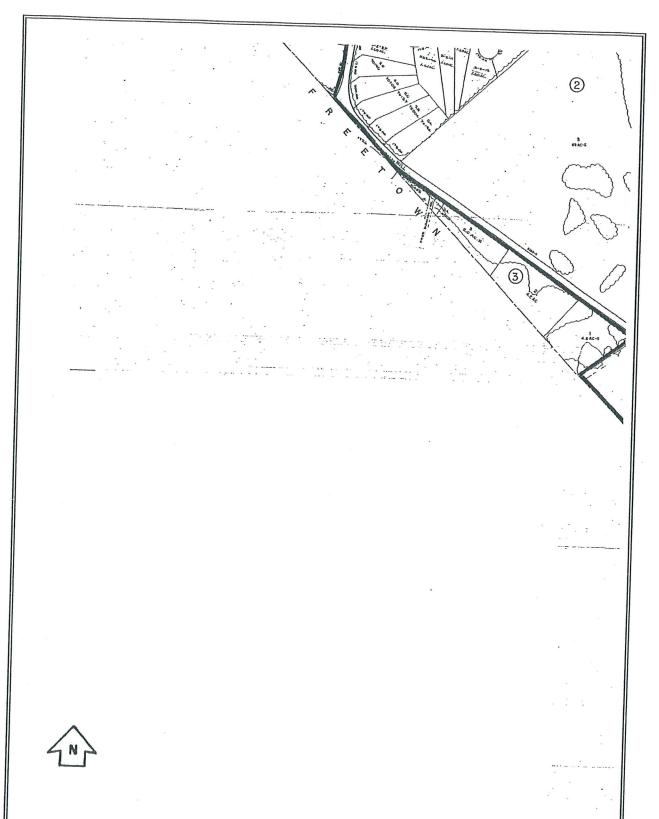
Figure 1. MA DEM Heritage Landscape Inventory: Assonet Cedar Swamp Key Map



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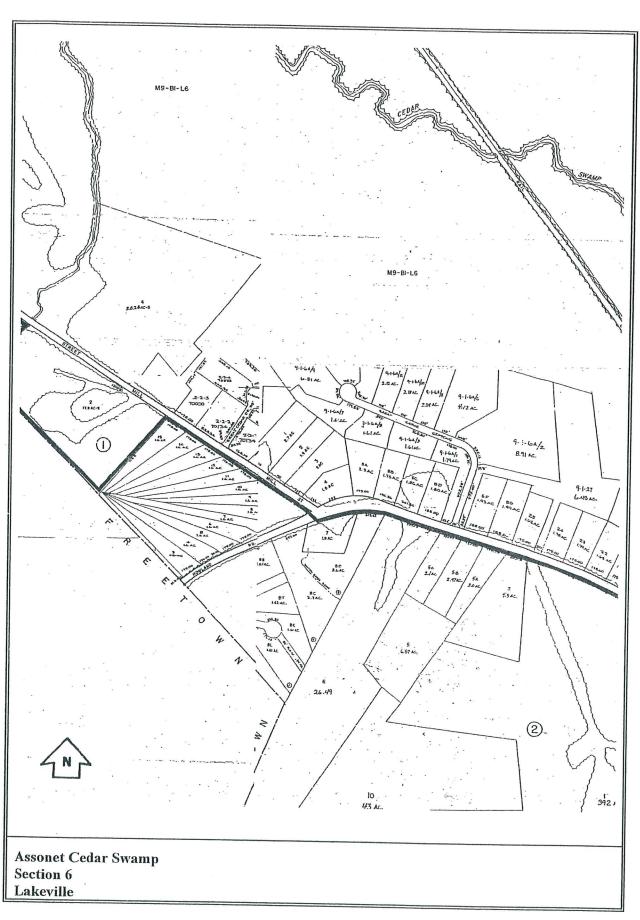
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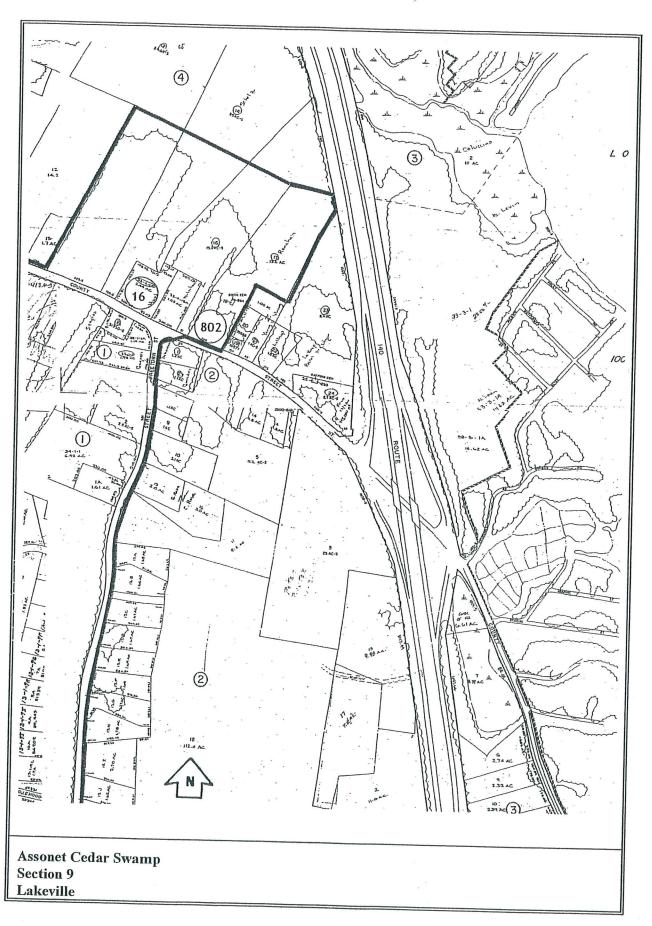
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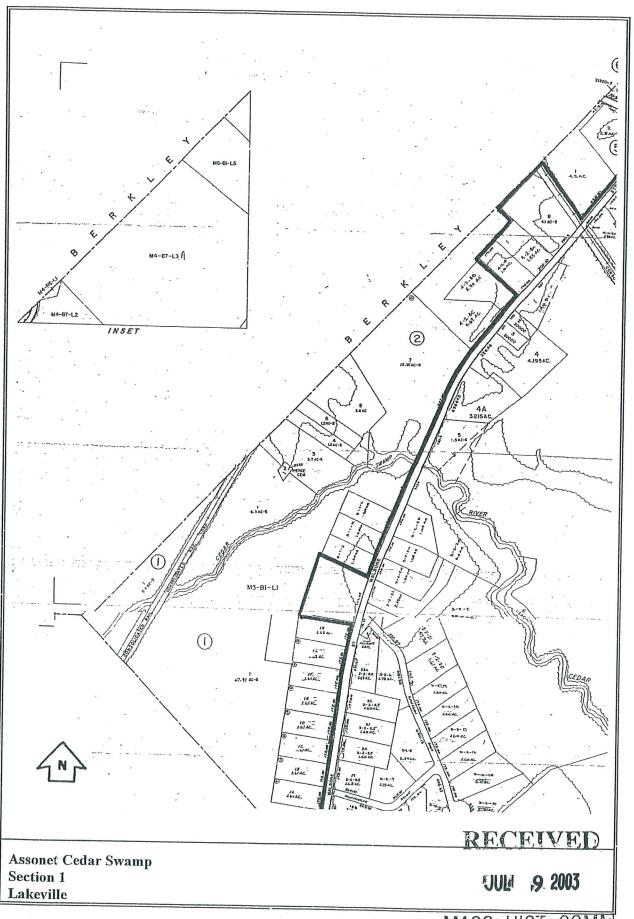
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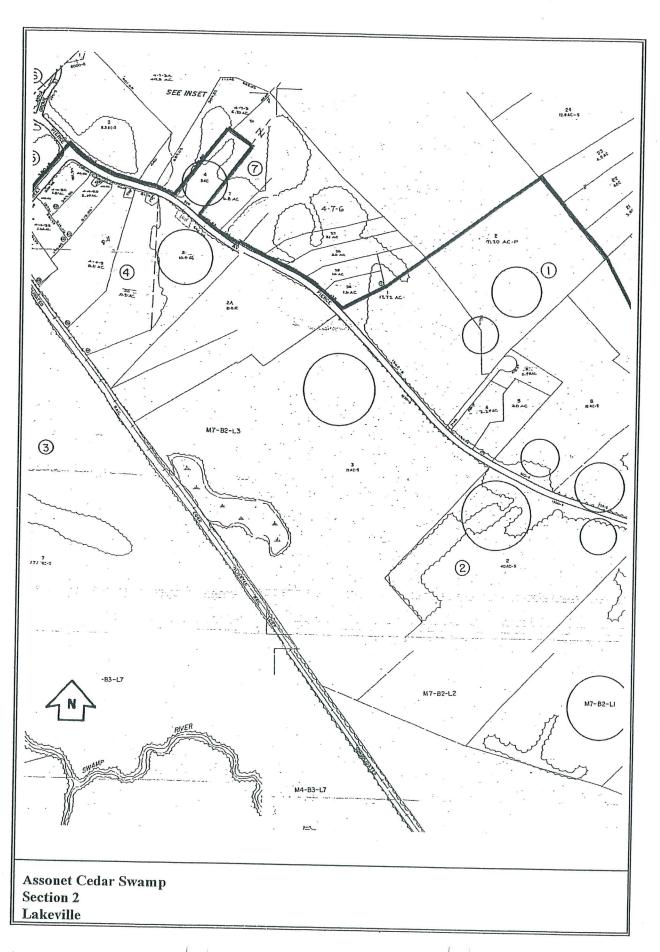
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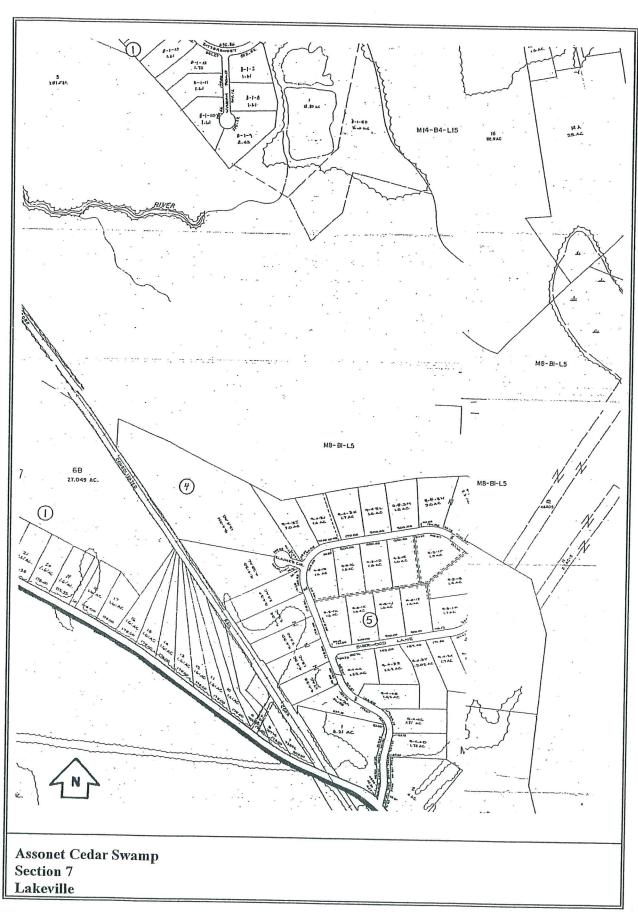
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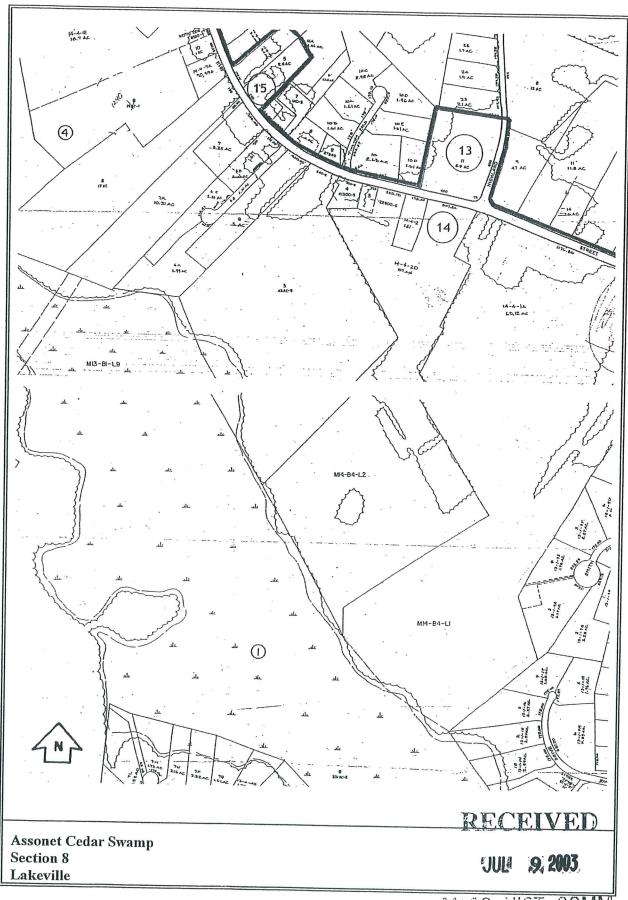


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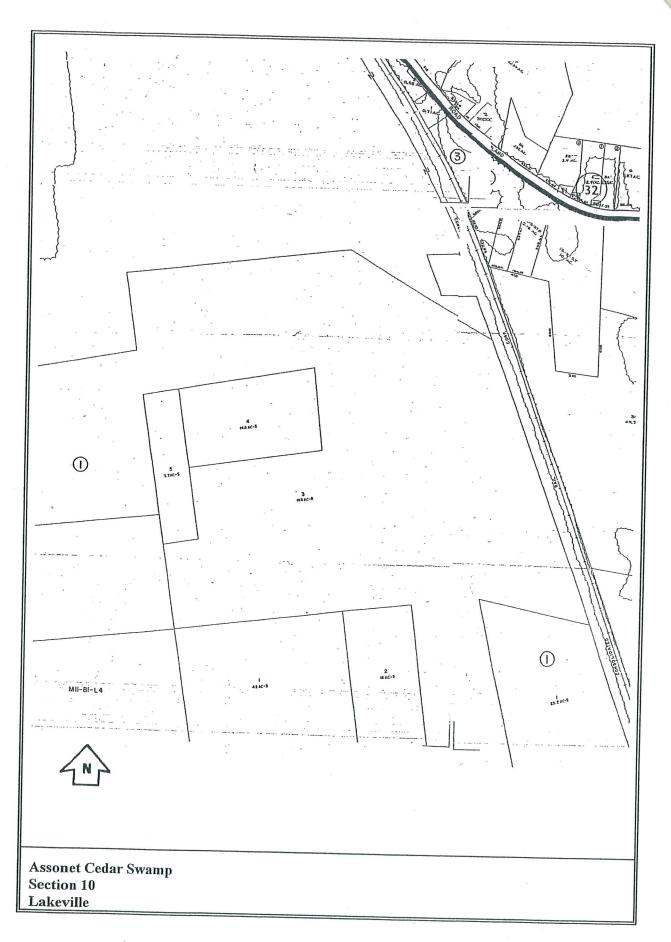


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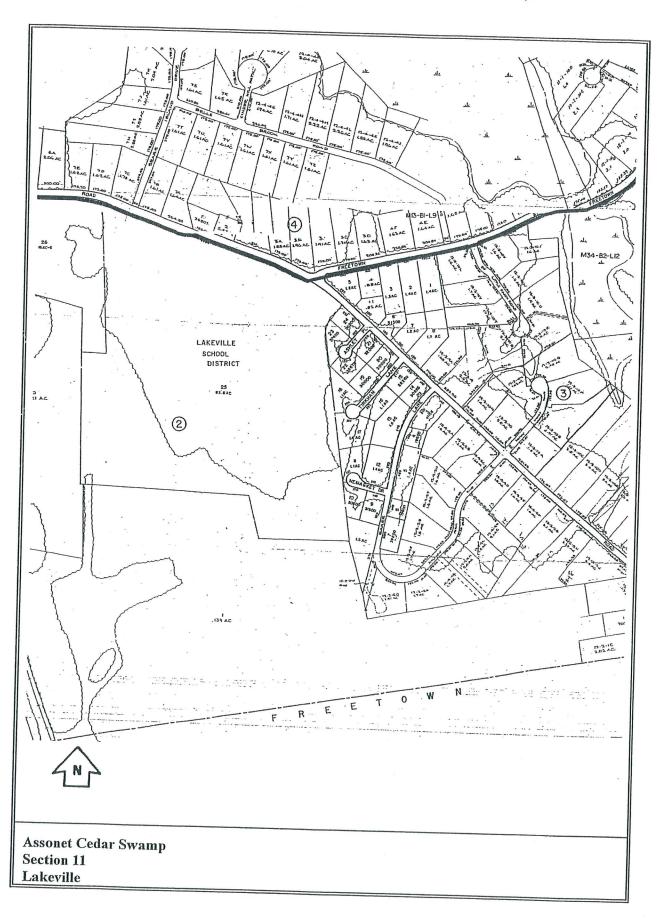




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